

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE
(CENTRAL INDIA.)

BY

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SETTLEMENT OFFICER

1929



ALLAHABAD :

Printed by Krishna Ram Mehta, at the Leader Press, Leader Buildings

Review on the Final Settlement Report

OF

HOLKAR STATE

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The Settlement of a big State is in all circumstances a task of enormous magnitude but when the entire territory of the State, as in the case of Indore, is not one compact area and consists of detached tracts of a heterogeneous nature the work is, also, of considerable difficulty. Another factor that worked as a handicap was the unfortunate start made on a defective system of work in the initial stages of the settlement operations. The success that has, therefore, attended the efforts of all concerned in bringing this settlement work to conclusion in a manner satisfactory to all parties—particularly the classes most affected—is rendered all the more creditable on account of the odds.

The report is exhaustive and deals in detail not only with the history of the settlement operations and the assessment, but, also, with a variety of general and physical features of the State, reviewing the development of the different parts, etc. I need not, therefore, go into details of all the work done of which the report is an eloquent record, but would just record my impressions on its salient features.

A reference to the history of settlement operations would show that though the unfortunate start, referred to above, led to a certain amount of dislocations and caused an unnecessary expenditure of quite a considerable sum, the work was not pushed forward systematically and on the right lines till the arrival of Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup to whom is due the credit of having done efficiently and as accurately as possible the whole work relating to the settlement operations. That the settlement operations now, when the salaries and prices have gone up, should cost only about 1½ lakhs odd more than what they cost the State in 1904-07 bears sufficient testimony to the work having been carried out economically. In many other States, the cost has been proportionately higher. The importance of assessment cannot be over-emphasized. It may not be difficult to fix the Sovereign's share in the produce of the land: a number of authorities have laid down the extent of legitimate proportion in this behalf from times immemorial, but a Government that can lay any claims to a long vision is never satisfied with what may appear to be attractive on the surface at sight, but would wish to look deeper into things, and find out what would be for the permanent good of the Sovereign interests. Figures in the report show that there has been an increase in this settlement over the expiring demand of Rs 5,92,345 or 11.40 per cent though it is estimated that the rates are virtually responsible for an increase of 4.3 per cent only. It would have been easily possible by levying the market rate usually charged on the cultivated area to add a pretty considerable, fully legitimate, increase to the revenue, but the Government decided to forego it for their aim was not merely to enhance the revenue irrespective of all other considerations, but to create in the tenant a greater sense of security of his possessions amounting to a

vested interest and making him through his contentment, prosperity and reserved ability to fight against famines etc contribute substantially to the well-being of the State not only now but also in the many many years to come With that end in view relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of Parganas Bhanpura and Nandwar has been actually reduced In two-thirds of the parganas the revenue has either been reduced or the enhancement is not above 10 %

The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years Although a Sovereign can, as of right, and ought to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots occasionally, the tendency to make the settlement frequently has come to be deprecated by all settled Governments in view of the greatly disturbing effect that it has on the tenants After mature consideration, therefore, His Highness's Government decided to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of Nemawar District which, being, at present, in a state of under-development, has been settled for 20 years only

An assesment decided upon after full consideration of all the various aspects of the question as detailed above should, as indeed it has done, inspire confidence among the ryots and that is the supreme test of the fairness of the assessments Figures in the report show that the assessment was objected to only in a very few cases though ample facilities were given to all concerned at every stage to make representations and the representations that were received were fully and sympathetically attended to Only in about 300 cases out of a total of 2,08,711 holdings appeals were presented to me

In conclusion I must record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup carried on the whole work relating to the Settlement concluded in 1929 His experience of similar work in the United Provinces came in very handy in getting over the difficulties that presented themselves during the course of the settlement work and most of the accuracy of the work is due to his having been ever willing to listen to objections or representations of all kinds He was ably assisted in his work by Mr K B Tilloo, whose loyal cooperation with him contributed much to the success of the work After his retiring from State service owing to serious illness the Settlement work was in the concluding stages entrusted to Mr K. B. Tilloo whose work at this stage also deserves appreciative reference I must also record my appreciation of the work of other Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers They have, with hardly one or two exceptions, worked well and hard and fully cooperated with their chief

INDORE
15th February, 1930

S M BAPNA
*Prime Minister,
Holkar State*

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CHAPTER I

General and Natural.

The territory with which this report deals is under the Sovereignty of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar. It is a progressive State, being premier in Malwa, and, in point of area takes the third place in Central India. It is abundantly fertile, contains tracts rich in picturesque detail and can boast of a climate which is notably salubrious. Hills and valleys, rivers, undulating stretches of land with streams meandering through, tablelands, plains and forests present a wealth of natural imagery at once fascinating and varied. Had it been compact or at least more so than what it is, and possessed easy and sufficient supplies of fresh and pure water, probably it should have left little more to be desired.

2 The extent of the State is 9,512 square miles but, as the accompanying sketch map will show, this area is scattered not only in almost the whole of Malwa, but also in the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Bundelkhand and Rajputana. There are at least eleven blocks which comprise Holkar State and most of these are so far removed from one another that communication between some of them becomes a difficulty and their isolated situation is, to some extent, a retarding factor in their progress.

3 The total number of villages in the State is 4,366—of these 3,561 Khalsa villages have been settled and form the subject of this report. Settlement work was done in 12 Jagu and Instamai villages also, on the request of their holders, and also in 145 forest villages. The remainder are either Jagir or forest villages. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 11,07,615 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at Indore, the Capital of the State, which is situated in Malwa at 22° 43' North Latitude and 75° 53' East Longitude. It is a beautiful town and a flourishing business centre. In close proximity to it is the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. About 12 miles from Indore proper, but within the State, is a British military cantonment at Mhow. The town of Indore stands at a height of about 1,800 feet above sea-level. Some portions of the State are even higher while some, not on the plateau, are naturally much lower.

4 Settlement operations in the State were taken in hand when His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Tukoji Rao Holkar III was on the gadi. He abdicated in 1926 in favour of his minor son, the present ruler, and it is a coincidence that, as at the last settlement, the final settlement report should be written during minority administration.

5 On account of the heterogeneous nature of the State it is not possible to describe its boundaries in exact detail, but it may be interesting here to note down the names and positions of various states and territories which touch or adjoin any part of Holkar State. Leaving the far distant pargana of Alampur, which stands in the Bundelkhand region and is surrounded by Datia and Gwalior States, as also the Warla portion of pargana Sendhwa, which is on the other side of the Satpura hills, the rest of the State lies either on the Vindhya hills or below them in the Narmada Valley. The Northern block which forms the Rampura-Bhanpura district is surrounded by Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jaora, Gwalior, Tonk, Kotah, Partapgarh and Khilchipur States. The middle block, forming the Mahudpur district, has around it the States of Gwalior and Dewas. The Eastern block or Nemawar District is enclosed by Bhopal, Gwalior and Dhar states and by British territory. The Southern block, which is the biggest one and consists of two districts, Indore and Nimar, has for its boundaries the British territory and the States of Barwani, Alirajpur, Gwalior, Dewas and Dhar. In the west is a small patch being Tehsil Petlawad of Indore district. Its main portion is like an island surrounded mostly by the Jhabua State.

6 The writers of the census report for 1921 have noted that the State of Indore admits of three natural divisions, which with little difficulty can be distinguished from one another, these are (i) the Hilly regions, (ii) the Plateau and (iii) the Low-lying plains. Except the low-lying division, which is a patch in Bundelkhand, the rest of the State is more or less hilly. Two main ranges of hills—the Vindhya and the Satpura—form the bedrocks of Holkar territory. In the south the Satpura range traverses from one end to the other covering large areas on either side, both State and British. On its slopes lie the parganas of Sendhwa, Segau,

Physical Features
and General
Description

Khaigone, Bhukangaon, Kasiawad and the Sanawad portion of pargana Baiwaha. This region extends up to the Narbada and forms the Southern watershed of that river. It is dotted all over with elevations, hillocks and stony ridges, in fact so uneven is the character of the ground here that except in the Sanawad portion of pargana Barwaha, large level tracts of land seldom meet the view. Across the Narbada and along it parganas Nisaipur, Maheshwar and Barwaha and district Nemawar are situated in three different blocks separated from one another by foreign territories. These form the Northern watershed of the Narbada and stand on the scarp of the Vindhya. This tract, or rather these tracts, are less hilly than the one referred to above. From here the Vindhya pass through parganas Mhow and Indore. Further on in the east the range touches Nemawar district creating a hilly region called 'Pathar' along the whole line in the north. On the West a spur thrown out by the main Vindhya range overspreads the Petlawad pargana of Indore district. This small pargana, which covers an area of 153 square miles, is hilly all round and occupies an isolated position far away from the main block of the district. The other parganas of the district are Mhow, Indore, Sawar and Depalpur, which together form a compact tract on the Malwa plateau. The plateau begins in parganas Mhow and Indore. A few villages of the former are situated within the hills on small tablelands existing on the approaches to the plateau. A part of pargana Mhow is broken up or covered by hills and it is in its north and west that the Malwa plateau proper begins, and one finds a similar case in the extreme south and east of the adjoining pargana Indore. A small branch shooting out from the main range goes into Pargana Depalpur on the west and spreads itself into a number of villages destroying the smooth level of the pargana and interfering with its otherwise universal fertility. Indore district, excepting of course the far off pargana Petlawad, occupies almost the middle position in the State and is in all respects the best part of it. Due north, but many miles away from its boundary, lies the district of Mahidpur, a name historically famous on account of a battle fought in 1817. This too is on the plateau and is mainly composed of parganas Mahidpur and Tarana, which between themselves form a compact tract. The other component parts of the district are (1) pargana Undersa and (2) pargana Alampur. The former is a collection of 9 villages lying scattered on the plateau but at some distance from the main block. The latter is a small tract in Bundelkhand referred to above. Like Indore this district is more plain than hilly. The hilly parts occur in the east of pargana Tarana and in the north of pargana Mahidpur. Far up in the north of Mahidpur is the fifth or last district of the State. It goes under the name of Rampura—Bhanpura with head-quarters at Garoth, a town in the pargana of the same name. It is made up of seven parganas, forming four separate groups, and comprising parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura, Bhanpura, Jirapur, Sunel and Nandwa. Pargana Jirapur stands by itself in the east, next to it in the west is pargana Sunel, which also stands alone, then comes in the same direction a combined group of parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura. The fourth group or Nandwa pargana, a collection of 30 scattered villages, stands on the top of a range of the Vindhya hills in the north-west of the district. This range is along the north of the district and, while it simply touches pargana

Manasa in the north, it actually covers large parts of parganas Rampura and Bhanpura. These parts are called 'Pathais' and lay but little claim to a decent population and though some cultivated land is not seldom found they are mostly used as 'Shikaighas' for big game. The other three parganas are away from the mountain range, but they are not so far removed as to be entirely free from the influence of the hills.

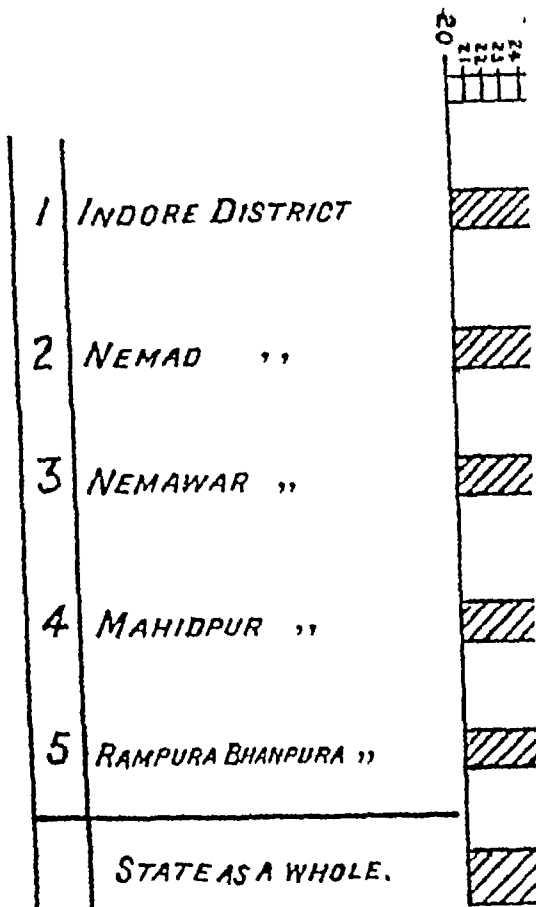
7. An idea of the State as a whole and of its different parts with regard to their size, the relative importance which their position gives them, etc., may be gathered from what follows. About two-thirds of the whole State, the best part of it, occupies the lower half of its territorial extent and takes the rough form of a human figure without legs with river Nerbada passing through the heart. The trunk together with the head is a compact body in which are comprised the districts of Indore and Nimar, except pargana Petlawad of the former and pargana Nisarpur of the latter. This body covers from north to south the whole length of the lower half and passing through the Vindhya range extends up to the Satpura hills. The right arm of the body is the Narmada district on the east and the left arm on the west is the Nisarpur pargana of Nimar. Both arms lie detached from the trunk, there being gaps caused by interposing foreign territories. The Petlawad pargana, a small bit of territory and standing aloof and at a distance, completes the structural composition of the lower region. This region, as will appear from its description, is, on the whole, rather compact and owing to various other causes, resulting incidentally from the existence in it of the Capital city, though not fully developed yet, is a fair way on the road to progress. The upper or Northern region contains two districts, *viz*, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura which include ten parganas (1) Mahidpur (2) Tarana, (3) Sunderi, (4) Jirapur (5) Sunel, (6) Garoth, (7) Manasa, (8) Rampura, (9) Bhanpura and (10) Nandwai. A long distance separates the two halves and the two districts also have a big intervening gap. Several parganas, for instance, Nandwai, Sunderi, Sunel and Jirapur suffer from isolation and consequent want of touch with the outside world in general and with Indore in particular and a portion of even the biggest compact tract consisting of Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura parganas has been subject to disadvantages arising from lack of fresh contact and consequent decay. The Mahidpur and Tarana block is compact and comparatively better off.

8. The following diagram will indicate the degree of development in each region.

9 Not only is the entire construction of the State scattered but some of its constituents are even more sharply split up which makes administration costly and difficult. There are villages or small groups of villages in parganas Nandwar, Manasa, Petlawad, Sunel, Iarama, Nisampur and Alampur which form islands in other territories, and, in some cases, are

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of the Chamber, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years. A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the wells. The cattle have to travel miles to quench their thirst. That steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of

9 Not only is the entire construction of the State scattered but some of its constituents are even more sharply split up which makes administration costly and difficult. There are villages or small groups of villages in parganas Nandwai, Manasa, Petlawad, Sunel, Tarana, Nisaiapur and Alampur which form islands in other territories, and, in some cases, are far removed from the pargana. Such villages cause inconvenience to all concerned and it would be in the fitness of things if they were exchanged with other villages situated in more convenient localities.

10 The country is hilly for the most part which accounts for the many rivers, streams and nullahs found in the State, and these again are more numerous below the plateau than above it. Most of these are of the nature of torrents which carry a big volume of water during the rains, but which quickly dry up soon after, and this irregular behaviour of the waterways can be traced directly to the nature of the land over which they flow. It is impossible to cross them in the rainy season and traffic is frequently held up for hours at a stretch, sometimes even causeways on metalled roads are considered dangerous to pass over.

11 Following the division of the country into stretches of land, which lie at considerable heights above sea-level, and tracts of ground, which can admit only of much more modest pretensions so far as altitude is concerned, two main drainage systems are found—one for the plateau and the other for the lowlands. The plateau is drained off by the Chambal which rises in pargana Mhow in the southern part of the plateau and leaves the State on the north. It joins the Kali Sindh outside the State boundary, and the combined stream flowing north-east later falls into the Jumna. In the lowlands comprising the districts of Nimar and Nemawar, excepting the small Warla portion of pargana Sendhwa which is drained by the Tapti through its tributaries, the Narbada does all the drainage and it empties itself after a long course into the Gulf of Cambay. In its westward and almost straight course through the State, the river is joined by tributaries too numerous to mention. The Narbada is a big stream and the Hindus look upon it as sacred. It is a perennial stream and boats ply over its waters all the year round. Its banks are high and the bed deep, consequently it does not lend itself at all for irrigation purposes. No other stream retains an appreciable amount of water all the year round and, apart from this river and the Chambal and the Kshipra, if water is anywhere to be found, it is in the pools.

12 But there are great possibilities in many parts of the State for conservation of water which can be put to much useful purpose. A scheme for the supply of water in Indore city from the Gambhin, a tributary of the Chambal, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years. A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings have to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the pools while the cattle have to travel miles to quench their thirst. I have no doubt that steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of such villages after

an inquiry for which materials have been prepared by the Settlement Department and submitted to His Highness's Government

13 Appendix No I gives the names of rivers and their tributaries, the Kshipra is one of these and this too is held sacred by the Hindus

The accompanying map shows the course of principal rivers in the State

14 Although Holkar State is so scattered yet almost every part of it is connected with one another either by a metalled road or a Railway line. Unceasing efforts have been made to improve means of communication and of late a big programme of additional roads has been launched at a large capital outlay, which, when completed, will produce a net-work of roads. Sunel is the only important pargana which at present is and may, for a long time to come, remain practically unserved by a metalled road. The difficulty is that intervening foreign states do not readily respond to suggestions for road improvement through their area. To take an instance, the road from Indore to Harda (Central Provinces) *via* Nemawar district passes through Bagli estate for a length of about 7 miles. This part of the road has been entirely out of repairs for some years past and even though wheeled traffic over it is now difficult it has not been found possible to put it under repairs. It is not necessary to dilate upon the economic and strategic importance of railways and roads. They open up the country for all useful purposes, level prices and bring markets for surplus products within easy reach. The State has been alive to its duty and responsibility in the matter of communications and it can rightly boast of having discharged them in a becoming manner.

A map is appended showing railways and metalled roads (not including station roads) in Holkar State.

15 It will appear from the foregoing map that there is a network of roads in district Indore and that other districts also take a fair share in the road system. The total mileage of roads in the State is 733 of which 592 are local and 141 foreign. The latter includes 74 miles of the Great Bombay-Agra road. On the whole the State is not only well served by roads but can compare favourably with most other progressive Indian States and many British districts. The headquarter stations of 23 parganas out of 27 are situated on metalled roads. Of the remainder, Nandwai and Sunderi are small and unimportant, the difficulties of similarly connecting Sunel have been referred to above and a road to the fourth, Kantaphori, is already under construction. All the roads are kept in excellent order and are open to automobiles, which run extensively on hire, thus bringing distant places easier within reach and making travelling less wearisome than it would otherwise be. Automobiles reach most of the remote parts of the State and save a lot of valuable time and expense.

16 The beneficial effects of improved and rapid means of communication are discernible all round and have favourably affected both the people and the State, for while the general prosperity of the people has increased the revenues of the State have gone up by leaps and bounds. Such results may not be wholly due to this single improvement but it is certainly one of the leading causes.

The following few figures will make the statement clearer —

Cultivated area at last Settlement	15,36,090 acres.
Ditto in the year of revision	19,73,266 „
Land Revenue at Last Settlement .	Rs 37,13,659
Ditto in the year of revision	„ 57,88,770
Income of Forest Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12)	„ „ 3,75,816
Ditto (Average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927)	„ „ 8,01,159
Income of Customs Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12)	„ „ 4,37,122
Ditto (average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927)	„ 19,27,732
Number of State Schools at last Settlement	101
Ditto now	301
Number of Scholars at last Settlement	7,574
Ditto now	28,050
Expenditure on Schools at last Settlement	Rs 1,09,585
Ditto now	„ 4,77,074

It may be noted in passing that although in 20 years the expenditure on schools has increased more than four times it is not yet quite up to the mark. The State has now in Mr Shreeman Singh, M. A. (Oxon), a Minister of Education who, it is believed, will not fail to make up the deficiency and, in due course of time, bring about the large improvements which education on account of its intrinsic value demands.

Altogether 67 local roads including station roads constructed at an initial cost of about three million rupees are maintained by the State at an annual expenditure of Rs 2,03,000 in round figures. Appendix II gives the local and foreign roads, excluding station roads, together with their respective lengths within the State territories.

17 Three separate railway lines run through the State with a total length of 134½ miles and 23 stations. They are —

- (1) Bombay-Baroda & Central India (Meter Gauge)
- (2) Ditto ditto (Broad Gauge)
- (3) Great Indian Peninsula

The State has some interest in the first named railway line which from Khandwa to Indore passes under the name of 'Holkar State Railway'. A statement is appended giving certain particulars about these railways so far as Holkar State is concerned.

Name of Railway	PART OF STATE THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES		Length in miles	Number of Railway Stations
	District	Parganas		
1 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Meter Gauge)				
	Nimar	Burwaha	-	4
	Indore	Mhow	2	4
	Indore	Indore	11	2
	Indore	Sawer	17	3
	Indore	Depalpur	7	1
	Rampura-Bhanupura	Manasa	3	2
	Total		31	
2 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Broad Gauge)				
	Indore	Ichhawad	12	-
	Mahidpur	Mahidpur	14	1
	Rampura-Bhanupura	Garoth	18	3
	Do	Bhanupura	2	
	Total		36	
3 Great Indian Peninsula				
	Mahidpur	Tarapur	10	1
		Grand Total	134½	23

These railways serve 4 districts and 11 parganas. Of the 23 stations not less than 12 are in Indore District all parganas of it having a share. In District Nimar, Burwaha is the only pargana which commands a railway with 4 stations within its boundaries. As a consequence it is the best pargana of the district possessing a number of cotton ginning and pressing

factories and has risen to a first class cotton trade centre. No railway line goes through or touches the Nemawar district. But in its South across the Nerbada, only 13 miles from it, runs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with a station at Harda, a town in Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces. From Harda right up to the bank of the Nerbada is a metalled road which, after the gap caused by the river, is followed by a State road. The remaining two districts, *viz.*, Mahudpur and Rampura-Bhanpura, have respectively 2 and 3 railway stations and enjoy a share in the benefits arising from them.

18 A number of roads have come into existence after the last Settlement and after careful observations and inquiries made during the Settlement operations proposals for additional roads found to be necessary for development or further development of the State were drawn up and submitted to His Highness's Government and they are receiving due attention of the authorities concerned. Appendix-No III contains these proposals.

19 A road-rail from Barwaha to Maheshwar (the former capital of the State) a distance of 31 miles, was planned and work on it had commenced but the project was abandoned.

20 The State is rich in forests. Vast areas in different parts of the
Trees and Forests territory have been set apart as reserved forests, chief among which are.—

(1) the Vindhya hills and their appurtenances (a) in the north in parganas Rampura and Bhanpura of Rampura-Bhanpura district, (b) in the east in district Nemawar, (c) in the west in pargana Petlawad of district Indore; (d) in parganas Mhow and Indore of Indore district, and (2) the Satpura hills and their appurtenances in the south in parganas Sendhwa, Khargone and Bhukangaon of district Nimai.

21 The area occupied by reserved forests is 2,575 square miles, being 27.1% or a little less than one-third of the total area of the State. Out of this area no less than one-third is such as forms part of revenue villages. Such revenue villages number 920 as per detail below.—

Indore district	79 villages
Mahudpur district	36 "
Nimar district	524 "
Nemawar district	182 "
Rampura-Bhanpura district	99 "
Total	920 "

The remainder of the forest area is apart from revenue limits and is self-contained. 216 villages exist within this area of which 145 have been settled regularly in this Settlement. Demarcation of forest areas was effected 20 years ago and during that period while the expenditure of the Forest Department has increased by thousands the income has gone up by lacs.

	1908-09	1926-27
Income	2,82,010	8,05,724
Expenditure	1,52,585	2,21,494

These figures speak eloquently of the efficiency of administration of the Forest Department of which Rai Shyam Sunder Lal Banadur a retired British Officer, has been the head for the past many years.

22 The demarcation, however, has outlived its time and new life is now pulsating in the State as everywhere else. What was a matter of indifference to the people 20 years ago is now a subject of grievance to them. Accordingly the demarcation lines which run through the occupied and cultivated portions of the parganas are looked with disfavour by the people inhabiting those parganas. Small pieces of forest reserved within the body of a pargana interfere with liberty and agricultural pursuits and the modicum of advantage derived from them is more than counterbalanced by the loss caused to life and property. The representation made by the Settlement Department about this matter has met with the approval of His Highness's Government and it is hoped that steps will be taken to remove a standing grievance and thus pave the way for further development of the parganas concerned.

23 In consequence of an increasing demand for land, tracts of cultivable land are being taken out of forest reserves, and an area of about 26,180 acres having thus been disafforested is being brought under the plough. The first choice of district for disafforestation fell on Nemawar. It is in district Nimai that the demand for land is real and keen and under a misconception of my functions I was overrun with applications from people in want of land or who required additional land.

24 Of the 5 forest blocks referred above that of the Satpuras is the most extensive and valuable. It yields plenty of good timber and supplies grass in large quantities. Next to it is the Rampura-Bhanpura forest which is more a 'shikaigah' than anything else. In district Nemawar a large part of Pargana Kantaphor is reserved forest which has an abundance of teak wood. The forest in Petlawad is practically a grass farm. The department has set up locally a pressing factory and a large number of bales is exported. Mahidpur is the only district which has not much of a forest in it, and in years of scanty rainfall it has to import grass from other parts of the State. Forests serve as a safety factor, acting as reserves, on which the State may fall back in times of scarcity and, therefore, there is hardly a danger of fodder famine in most parts of the State. Besides timber, fuel and grass, there are some minor products also. Ferocious and other animals abound, as may be expected in a forest, and they flourish under the protection of a set of rules which are in force for the preservation of game. In some places, *e g*, round about Indore, in the south-east of Khategaon pargana black buck and deer cause a lot of damage to crops and the cultivators are loud in their protests. In such places a less rigid application of the rules will be welcomed as a boon.

A map is attached showing the position and location of chief forests.

25 Owing to natural difficulties and consequent heavy cost in providing water for plants to grow, groves and fruit trees apart, even shady trees are not common. The rules governing the planting and possession of trees are also not very encouraging. Besides, in ryotwari estates, there is not that incentive to and that facility for planting groves which obtains in zamindari estates. On a motion by the Settlement Department the rules have now been so amended as to be a little more elastic. There still remains much to be desired and, unless the Government adopt a more liberal policy, there is not much chance of any appreciable improvement in fruit growing industry making itself felt.

26 The State being a composite of regions thrown wide apart, the amount of rainfall and the climate vary according to the natural position and peculiar circumstances of each region. Alampur pargana, for example, partakes of all the characteristics of Bundelkhand. District Nimai and Nemaur, on the other hand, resemble the adjoining ones of the Central Provinces in many particulars. Indore, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura again are wholly different from other parts of the State and as each takes up a different position on the plateau it differs from the other in a number of ways.

The average yearly rainfall in each region during the period intervening between the preceding and the present Settlements, that is from 1907 to 1926, was as follows :—

Indore district	..	.	30 74 inches
Mahidpur district excluding Alampur pargana			32 17 "
Alampur pargana		.	33 10 "
Nimar district	.	..	25 56 "
Nemaur district	.	.	34 82 "
Rampura-Bhanpura district		.	31 56 "
Average for the State			31 32 inches

All other places except district Nimai have, on an average, received more than 30 inches of rain. District Nimai being essentially cotton growing hardly requires more than 25 inches of rain, provided it is well-distributed. The following diagram compares the rainfall for the entire period of 20 years.

During the period there were abrupt fluctuations in the quantity of rainfall, reaching as high as 56.66 inches in 1917 in Rampura-Bhanpura district and falling as low as 11.19 inches in 1911 in Nimar. In the latter district there were never any great excess falls but as regards heavy deficits it topped the list. A statement is given below showing seasonal abnormalities within the last 20 years.

District	Number of years of deficient rainfall	Number of years of excessive rainfall	Total number of abnormal years
Indore	2	1	3
Mahidpur	2	1	3
Nimar	6	1	7
Nemawar	1	5	6
Rampura-Bhanpura	3	5	8
Total	14	13	27

Taking the State as a whole in 31% of the total number of years rainfall was either much above or much below the normal. The percentage of the former was higher by 5. Excesses of rain never do so much harm as lower than average rainfall does and in several cases, the deficit resulted in famine and scarcity. There was a great deficit in rainfall in district Nimar in 1907, 1908, 1911 and 1918, the total quantity being respectively 17.29, 15.57, 11.49, and 14.83 inches. All these were bad years and had caused much anxiety and some distress. On the other hand the rainfall in Rampura Bhanpura district in the years 1916, 1917, 1923 and 1926 was much above the normal, being respectively 44.60, 56.66, 42.71 and 45.60 inches but no serious loss was reported. Ill distributed rainfall, whatever its amount, is seldom of much use. Accordingly in 1926 while the total quantity of rain was about normal in two and above normal in three districts, the outcome of crops was generally very poor owing to early termination of the rainy season and almost total cessation of rains in September. During the greater part of the term of Settlement the State fared well in the matter of rainfall. In only 7 out of 20 years rainfall was either below normal or ill distributed, e.g., 1907, 1908, 1911, 1918, and 1925 had scanty rain while 1926 and 1927 uneven distribution. The crops are entirely dependent upon rains, there being hardly any proper source of artificial irrigation but as a result of the relief afforded in the last Settlement and of a succession of favourable years complete with high prices of the produce of the land, the people had a reserve of resisting and staying power, and therefore, managed to withstand the calamities of weather without much hardship. In Malwa and Nemawar districts Rabi crops are almost as important as cotton crop is in Nimar district. For the former winter rains are very desirable if not absolutely necessary. The soil which is capable of growing Rabi without irrigation and which abounds in Malwa, retains moisture, provided the monsoon is normal, but timely winter rains prove very beneficial and add substantially to the outcome of crops. Winter rains have sometimes saved a serious situation, e.g., in 1925 when owing to a scanty and an early exhausted monsoon, Kharif crops had failed to a large extent, and scarcity of grain at any rate, if not actual famine, was staring people in the face. The

CHAPTER II

Review of Development.

28 According to the census of 1921, the total population of the State, excluding Indore Residency and Mhow Cantonment, which though integral parts of the state are under the Jurisdiction of the British authorities, is 11,07,615 persons distributed in five districts as under —

Indore	2,99,866
Mahidpur	1,29,558
Nimar	3,89,485
Nemawar	85,933
Rampura-Bhanpura	2,02,773
Total	11,07,615

In point of population as is evident from the above statement, Nimar district stands first, Indore second, Rampura-Bhanpura third, Mahidpur fourth while Nemawar occupies the last position. A statement comparing the population of the decades covering the preceding and the present Settlements is given below —

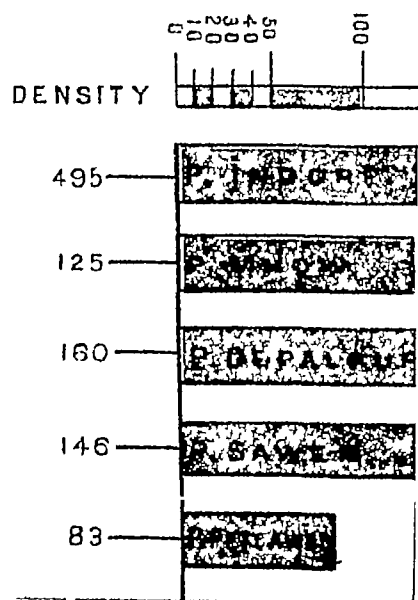
District	Population according to the census of			Increase of Column 4 over column 2	
	1901	1911	1921	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indore	2,06,822	2,30,717	2,99,866	+41,014	+16.76
Mahidpur	1,10,780	1,39,061	1,29,558	+18,778	+16.95
Nimar	2,80,000	3,00,861	3,89,485	+1,30,480	+50.18
Nemawar	70,916	90,243	85,933	+10,917	+14.60
Rampura-Bhanpura	1,06,093	1,02,620	2,02,773	+46,738	+29.96
Total	8,76,608	10,11,542	11,07,615	+2,49,957	+29.14

In twenty years between 1901 and 1921, the population of the state increased by 2,49,957 persons or 29.14 per cent. But the population of the State at the time of the present settlement of revenue ought to have been higher. There being an excess of births over deaths an addition of 28,040 during the last 5 years, (1922 to 1926), the period intervening between the last census and the present settlement, would be very moderate considering the pace of actual increase as ascertained by the last two censuses. The total population of the State can, therefore, be safely put down at 11,35,615 at the lowest. But for purposes of this report we shall take the figures as in the last census. The increase in the first decade, i.e., from 1901 to 1911 was greater than that in the second being respectively 1,55,884 or 18.18% and 94,073 or 9.28%. The second decade was marked by a heavy mortality caused by cholera in 1916 and by influenza in 1918. The latter had broken out with great virulence. It was an all India calamity and hardly any corner of the State was left unaffected. Since then the State has enjoyed an era of general health unhampered

It is interesting to note, however, that the density in Indore district would not exceed 131 if Indore Municipality were excluded. Similarly the density of Mahidpur district is inflated by the Bundelkhand pargana of Alampur without which it would fall to 137.

A diagram for Khalsa villages is appended showing density per square mile of the different parts of the State. Another diagram is attached comparing the density of Indore State with other States and Provinces of India.

DIAGRAM SHOWI



In respect of density of population Holkar State beats down some important States, not only in Central India but in Rajputana and the United Provinces as well. Thickness of population or otherwise is, to some extent, influenced by the nature of the country concerned and Holkar State does present some peculiar features but it cannot be denied that it is much behind many an other part of India in density of population. There is still much room for expansion of population and all circumstances give promise of a brighter future.

The density in different parts of the State ranges from 82 to 495, the highest 495 being in pargana Indore and the lowest 82 in Pargana Kannod. Leaving parganas Indore and Alampur, which are exceptions to the rule, the former by inclusion in it of Indore city and the latter by its situation in a far off and densely populated region, the highest density does not exceed 216.

Classification of parganas according to density is as under —

80 to 100 per square mile	.	7 parganas
100 to 120	..	4 "
120 to 150		10 "
150 to 200	...	3 "
200 and over		3 "
		<hr/>
Total		27 parganas

30 The urban population contained in 23 towns is 17.6% of the whole, giving an average of 8,474 souls per town. Classification according to population is follows:—

2,000 to 3,000	.	6 towns
3,000 to 4,000	.	4 "
4,000 to 5,000	..	6 "
5,000 to 7,000	.	2 "
7,000 to 8,000		3 "
8,000 to 10,000		1 "
10,000 and over		1 "
		<hr/>
Total		23 towns

Holkar State stands high up in the list as regards urban population. Except Bombay Presidency and Baroda State the percentage of such population in Holkar State is higher than in other British Provinces or important Indian States. A comparative statement is given below:—

Bombay Presidency	.	22.9
Baroda State		20.7
Holkar State	.	17.6
Mysore State	.	14.1
Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara	.	14.3
Madras Presidency		12.5
India	..	10.8
The Punjab	.	10.7
The United Provinces		10.6
Travancore State	.	10.1
Hyderabad State	.	9.5

The smallest village has an area of only 4.72 acres. There are some very big sized villages in the State and Rampura-Bhanpura district boasts of them in a large number, one of them in fact, covers an area of more than 10,000 acres. The average size of a Khalsa village is 1,253 acres or 1.86 square miles compared with 2.6 square miles which is the Indian average.

There are 23 towns in the State, and each one except Alampur has a municipality. Eighteen of these are pargana headquarters. Of the remaining 4 used to be the Headquarters of parganas which are now defunct. There are eight parganas out of 27 which have no town nor a municipality, they are —

(1) Mhow, (2) Sawer, (3) Kantaphor, (4) Bhikangaon, (5) Segaoon, (6) Petlawad, (7) Sundersi and (8) Nandwar. Within pargana Mhow stands the British Mhow cantonment which is a big town inhabited by 31,737 persons. The villages after which the other parganas are named are decent ones and some of them are fast developing.

Indore city ranks thirty-seventh in India in point of population. It is the capital of the State and being a trade centre is making a rapid progress in all respects. The Indore Residency, the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is a fair sized town and adjoins Indore proper. Both together go to make the population above one lac and give Indore a great importance. The next big town is Khandwa with a population of 10,610. It is the headquarter of district Nimar but is not very flourishing on account of its situation. The Kunda river which runs past the town in the north, gives people a lot of trouble especially in the rainy season. A bridge or even a causeway across it would remove a great want and make the town easily accessible at all times. Rampura, which follows Khandwa in point of population, was formerly the headquarter of the district of that name but is now a decaying town and presents a dilapidated appearance. The next town is Sanawad in Barwaha pargana but in its importance it is second to Indore only. It adjoins Khandwa, a district of the Central Provinces, and has a very flourishing cotton market. Mahidpur with a population of 7,062 persons stands fourth and forms the head quarter of district Mahidpur. Water has to be brought here from a distance and this causes trouble and means expense. Consequently the lack of adequate water supply has stood as a great obstacle in the way of its progress, but a water supply scheme is, it is believed, under contemplation. The town of Maheshwar is situated on the Northern bank of the Nerbada and was once the seat of Holkar Government but is now deteriorating. Barwaha is another cotton market which is coming into prominence. Alampur is a small town in Bundelkhand about 60 miles from Jhansi and contains the cenotaph of Mulhar Rao Holkar I, the founder of the State. The other towns are of too little importance to need mention.

32. Turning our attention now to the villages, we find that village habitations are generally comfortable and their sites seem to have been selected with care and foresight. Though dwellings of a humbler sort are the rule yet substantially built houses are not infrequently met with in many villages. The material commonly used in the construction of houses consists of wood, stone, mud, tiles and corrugated

iron sheets, and in places bricks also are used. The houses of Patels are generally well-built. Mud walls with tiled or flat roofs is the usual method of cover in fan sized villages with a sprinkling of brick or stone walls in mud. Corrugated iron sheets for roofing are becoming popular. Ordinary wood and stone can be had easily and do not cost much. Except in the case of Bhils and other nomad tribes, thatched houses are rarely to be found and it can be confidently said that as compared with the United Provinces the villager in Holkar State has a more solid and comfortable house to live in. In district Nimai each tenant has, besides his residential house, a separate 'khala' where he thrashes his produce and keeps cattle, fodder and articles of husbandry. The Banjaras build their houses away from the main abadi and live in groups. Their hamlets are called 'Jandas' and are generally of an inferior build. The Bhils live in huts in their own fields and as yet they cannot be counted as forming a stable population.

35 *Markets* — Markets for ordinary transactions exist in all the Parganas of the State even where means of communication are difficult. Besides permanent markets, weekly or bi-weekly open air markets, as per Appendix No V are held at several fixed places in the parganas. These periodical markets in which vegetables, fruits, coarse cloth, blankets, sweets, 'gui' and other commodities produced in the surrounding villages are offered for sale, are the resorts of people living in the neighbourhood for purchasing articles of daily use in quantities to last till the next market day. Such markets are held at certain district and Pargana head-quarters also. The land being state-owned there are not in Holkar State such facilities for bringing fresh markets into being as exist in British zamindari provinces. A market is the medium for trade and at the same time provides means for ready and easy disposal of agricultural produce. Trade promotes prosperity and adds to the riches of the country. For trade capital is required and in Holkar State there is no lack of capitalists, mostly Vushyas, who, it is believed, can, if prompted, undertake to open fresh markets in outlying places. Singunj, named after His Highness's august grandfather, is a flourishing market in Indore city. It is treated as a free zone area and no customs duty is levied on it on articles imported or exported from and to foreign territories. Leaving Indore city, which is a trade centre of considerable importance dealing in all sorts of articles and commodities and containing 8 spinning and weaving mills as also other business concerns, the chief trade of the State is in cotton. For this there is a number of markets both within and without State boundaries, prominent amongst which are —

Indore	| within the State
Simawad	
Barwaha	
Khargone	
Kannod	
Khitegaon	
Mahidpur	
Tirani	
Ujjain	| in Gwalior State
Manawar	

Khandwa	}	in the Central Provinces.
Shirpur		
Chopra	}	in Bombay Presidency
Kukshi		
Dharampur	}	in Dhar State

In most parganas there are cotton ginning and pressing factories where purchases of cotton are made in large quantities and where these occur there are practically as good cotton markets existing as may be found anywhere else. Of recognised cotton markets there are only two, *viz.*, Sanawad and Burwaha and recognition of four more *viz.*, Khargone, Kannod, Mahidpur and Farani has just been sanctioned. Such markets, by reason of their being under State supervision, greatly facilitate the business and prevent fraud. Altogether there are 97 ginning and 20 pressing factories a large proportion of which is in Amur, which is essentially a cotton growing district. With improvement in the means of communication and encouraged by high prices of cotton, which prevailed a few years ago yielding heavy profits to traders and cultivators both, more such factories are springing up. For the last 2 or 3 years, however, there has been a depression in the cotton market and people are losing heart but in Holkar State cotton is not even likely to prove a losing investment.

34 *Fairs* — Appendix No VI contains a list of fairs of which the one at Khargone, Aurangpur (Lami)] needs special mention. It is held in the cold weather on the west bank of the Kunda opposite to Khargone town. It lasts from a fortnight to one month and almost all kinds of commodities are exhibited for sale in numerous shops which belong to Khargone and other places too. It is a big fair of much economic value and can be expanded with great advantage.

At some fairs concessions are given by the State in the matter of customs duty and rules to regulate the fairs are under the consideration of His Highness's Government. Fairs carry a great economic value and if conducted on right lines can serve as civilizing centres also, for here an individual comes into contact with other individuals and the importance of such intellectual collision cannot easily be under-rated.

35 *Trade* — As stated above cotton is the chief article of trade in the State. An idea of the extent of trade in cotton can be formed from the fact that in 1925-26 cotton and cotton seeds to the value of Rs. 2,21,96,000 were exported or dealt with in ginning factories. This does not include the large quantities of cotton used in spinning and weaving mills working at Indore.

In other articles of trade imports are greater than the exports. Leaving articles of luxury, most of which are consumed in Indore City, those of common use imported in 1925-26 were —

		Rs.
Rice	.	worth 14,14,919
Sugar and Gur	.	„ 17,82,906
Ghee	.	„ 5,50,835
Corrugated iron sheet	..	„ 7,38,125
Kerosene oil	.	„ 10,34,228
Matches	.	„ 1,18,639
Ordinary cloth	.	„ 13,02,719
Total	.	69,42,371

The exports consisted of —

	Rs
Oil seeds and oils	worth 8,57,477
Ghee	„ 1,35,821
Tobacco	„ 1,08,121
Spices	„ 85,155
Pulses	„ 1,99,200
Wheat and other grains	„ 15,54,261
	—————
Total	33,40,032

The value of imported articles is double that of those exported and both together amount to about a crore of rupees. Cattle, goat and sheep of the value of Rs 17,47,665 were also exported. It will thus appear that there is also a considerable trade in commodities other than cotton, but the quantity of food grains exported is only a small fraction of that which the State ordinarily produces. Owing to expanding cotton cultivation the produce is barely enough for its own needs and in district Nimar it actually falls short of the requirements. Therefore, the State is quite justified in placing restrictions on its export of agricultural produce.

36 *Industries* — There is, practically no industry in the State at present. All have almost died out. Maheshwar which was once the capital of the State was famous for the manufacture of coloured saris and dhotis. But the town is in a decaying condition and the industry also has a gloomy future. As in other parts of India weaving of cloth was a universal cottage industry in Holkar State also but it is now almost extinct and people have taken to machine-made cloth. What weaving now remains is of coarse cloth by weaver castes alone such as Julahas and Kolis and that too is in a lingering condition. With cotton in abundance there is, however, a chance of the revival of village handloom weaving industry in Holkar State. In Nemawar district industries such as weaving of small carpets, of tape for cots and of khadi, preparing grinding stones, pestles and mortars and brass vessels still exist but to so limited an extent as to be almost negligible. In pargana Manasa there is some blanket making and in pargana Sawar carpet and cloth making and calico printing are carried on to a very small extent.

There is a full-fledged department of Commerce and Industries presided over by Mr C. R. Palariet, an expert with much experience, and it is to be hoped that in course of time it will bear fruit and put the State on the way to industrial development.

37 Prices of food materials and other stuffs play an important part in the economic life of the country and constitute a not unimportant factor in the adjustment and settlement of revenue payable by the cultivators of land. During the term of the settlement, the prices underwent fluctuations from time to time but the tendency for the most part was towards a distinct rise. In the history of prices the period was a momentous one owing to the conditions created by the world market in general due to the Great War the prices had reached such a climax as had not, perhaps, been experienced ever before.

The famine of 1899-1900 which came a few years before the last Settlement was a terrible one and, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the State to minimise its baneful effects, general prosperity had fallen low. The high prices which ruled in a number of years after the last settlement served as a healing balm to the tenants, who were the greatest sufferers, and brought back to them prosperity with manifold blessings in its train. This will be evident from the following figures —

Increase in population	29 14 %
Increase in cropped area	26 21 %
Increase in land revenue	39 95 %

The staple products of the State are cotton, juar and wheat, the proportion of each to the total cropped area being respectively 34, 25 and 17. The periodical rise and fall in the price of these commodities is illustrated in the enclosed diagrams.

Dividing the period 1908 to 1927 into four quinquenniums the average of the prices per rupee which prevailed in each is given in the following table —

Commodity	Last settlement	First quinquennium	Second quinquennium	Third quinquennium	Fourth quinquennium
	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs
Cotton	7 0	6 4	4 14 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 11	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juar	18 0	15 8 $\frac{1}{5}$	14 9 $\frac{1}{5}$	10 3 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 6 $\frac{3}{5}$
Wheat	12 0	9 0 $\frac{4}{5}$	8 15 $\frac{4}{5}$	6 12 $\frac{3}{5}$	6 15 $\frac{2}{5}$

After a gradual rise for two quinquenniums the price of cotton went up abruptly in the third quinquennium and was as high as 2 seers 1 chhatak per rupee in 1918. This boom in the cotton market continued for about 5 years and not only filled the pockets of cultivators and traders but also gave a great encouragement for extension of cotton cultivation. The result was that cotton cultivation went up by leaps and bounds, and, in the year of revision, was full four hundred thousand acres or 139% in excess of that at the last Settlement. With the return of normal years after the Great War the price began to fall and in the year of revision it was 4 seers 6 chhataks for a rupee as compared with 7 seers at the last Settlement. Even this rate secured comparatively much higher profits than at the last Settlement if the enormous increase in the area of cotton may be taken into consideration. The prices of juar and wheat also rose in each succeeding quinquennium. In the year of revision there was, however, a slight fall.

The percentage of rise since last settlement in the price of important products of land was .—

Cotton	60%
Juar	65%
Wheat	76%
Gram	50%
Maize	84%

In several intermediate years the percentages were still higher. In fact practically famine prices prevailed in the third quinquennium. This too had its effect. It raised the cost of living and that of cultivation too, absorbing a not inconsiderable part of the extra income which accrued from the enhanced prices. Calculating on the three staple products, viz., cotton, juar and wheat, the all round increase in the prices comes to 65%. This represents the gross addition to the income from land, and although it benefits the cultivating classes in other ways, the whole of it does not remain with them. The items which must be debited against it are these —

(a) Increase in cost of cultivation	33%
(b) Increase in cost of living	30%
(c) Allowance for lean years	10%

Total 73%

This leaves 18% out of 65% and to this extent the net rise in prices can be assumed. The deductions made above have been arrived at after careful inquiries and observations and to be on the safe side have been conceived in a slightly liberal spirit to make allowance for the share of money-lenders who charge exorbitant interest and from whom very few tenants can escape. In Nimar district, where cotton is the chief product and where cultivation of Rabi crops is very small, prices of food-stuffs were even higher.

In view of large profits yielded by cotton even wet area is being converted into dry cotton fields though the State does not grow much surplus food grains. Prices would have been still higher had unrestricted export been allowed. There is a restrictive duty on a sliding scale on the export of wheat and duty has to be paid on other commodities also while in times of scarcity or higher prices export has even to be stopped altogether.

28. The tenants of Holkar territory are generally happy. They are docile and loyal and although they have had their share of calamities due to natural causes and which are beyond human control they have seldom, if ever, displayed restiveness. Their mode of living is simple and clean and their dress, which includes a coloured 'Pagree' (generally red), gives them a respectful appearance. Hundreds adorn themselves with gold rings and bands of substantial value worn through the lobes and around the ear. This is a fashion among certain classes of inhabitants of the State but is nevertheless a luxury indulged in only by those who can afford it. Another fashion is that even an average tenant keeps for himself a bullock cart, apart from lead carts, which is a comfortable vehicle and is used as a family conveyance. It is a maxim that the tenant flourishes on his own diligence and application to work and because certain classes of cultivators in Holkar State, especially in Nimar district, are very industrious they compare very favourably with the Jats, the Gujars, the Kachhis and the Malis of the United Provinces. The ryotwari system which has been in force has proved a blessing to the tenantry in several respects and has contributed in no mean degree to their healthy growth while bringing more revenue to the State than were otherwise possible. As the tenant has to deal with responsible officers of the State the chances of blackmailing or harassment are reduced to a minimum. He is almost free from the worries of litigation, enjoys a stable tenure and being under the direct eye of the State lives in peace and contentment. What he wants is more education to help him to improve his methods of agriculture, to utilize his savings more economically, to be saved from the clutches of money lenders and in every other respect to lead a life more in conformity with modern needs.

The cultivators of Malwa districts are not so laborious and active as those of Nimar and Nemawar. Even Nemawar is inferior to Nimar in this respect. The reason, partly, is the nature of the soil. In Malwa and Nemawar the soils are much more fertile than in Nimar, grow Rabi crops without irrigation and require comparatively less labour for ordinary cultivation. The tenants are, therefore, habituated to rely more on the inherent qualities of the land than on their own labour. In Nimar, for instance, the land is, as a rule, ploughed up in May and is thus enabled by exposure

to receive, as it is popularly believed to do, invigoration from the hot sun in Malwa on the contrary no ploughing is done before the rains

39 The total number of tenants in the State is 1,67,061 with 11·8 acres of cultivated land per head, distributed according to caste as under —

Caste	Number	Percentage
1 Rajput	16,713	10 00
2 Brahman	11,986	7 18
3 Gujar	10,045	6 01
4 Balai	9,208	5 51
5 Kulme	8 510	5 10
6 Bhilala	7 930	4 75
7 Sondhwada Rajput	6,504	3 89
8 Bhil	6,313	3 78
9 Musalman	5,101	3 08
10 Valbhva (Bania)	4,929	2 95
11 Ahir	4,003	2 40
12 Khatce	4,122	2 47
13 Kalota	3,046	1 82
14 Gujarati	2,910	1 74
15 Banjara	2,420	1 45
16 Barela	2,378	1 43
17 Chamar	2,226	1 33
18 Dhakar	2,129	1 27
19 Jat	2,101	1 26
20 Kuchhi	2,021	1 21
21 Deswali	1,885	1 10
22 Mina	1,694	1 02
23 Gairi	1,812	0 80
24 Dangl	1,253	0 75
25 Mali	1,143	0 68
26 Anjana	1,121	0 67
27 Korku	890	0 59
28 Gond	807	0 48
29 Sirsi	752	0 45
30 Kirar	604	0 36
31 Tamboli	513	0 31
32 Teli	510	0 31
33 Lodhi	489	0 29
34 Kumawat	455	0 27
35 Bharud	451	0 27
36 Moghla	430	0 26
37 Kaonri	371	0 22
38 Gowall	340	0 20
39 Manhar	307	0 18

Caste	Number	Percentage
40 Dhangar ..	175	0.08
41 Marathia	181	0.08
42 Nai	42	0.03
43 Kavatli	12	0.03
44 Others	36,157	21.65
Total	1,67,061	100

As at the last settlement the Rajputs head the list and including Sondhwada Rajputs (Sondhnas) leave all other castes far behind. The percentage of both taken together is 13.89. The former are found all over the State. The latter are almost entirely confined to parganas Mahidpur, Garoth, Jirapur and Bhanpura. Both are fan tenants but Sondhnas are cattle thieves by repute. Rajputs and Sondhnas together outnumber every other caste in population also. Belonging as they do to the warrior and ruling caste, some of them still consider it beneath their traditional dignity to do field work personally. As a general rule Rajput women do not take part in field operations. The Brahmans come next and are pretty evenly distributed in all the districts. They are hardly good cultivators, since, in view of the highest position which they occupied and still occupy in Hindu religion, they do not consider agriculture as their legitimate occupation. As a consequence, however, of diffusion of liberal education and ideas a change is taking place in their mentality and they are now taking freely to agricultural pursuits. Like the Rajputs they too receive little or no help from their women folk in agricultural business. In point of population the Brahmans stand third in the State. About one-seventeenth of the tenants are Gujars who keep large herds of cattle and who count as superior cultivators. They predominate in Baiwatha pargana. In parganas Larana and Kasrawad also their number is large. They are well off wherever they are—more so in Nimar district.

The Balais, an untouchable class, are numerically stronger than any other single caste but as cultivators they rank fourth, because in places, especially in district Nimar they are kept down by high caste Hindus. But a progressive movement has started and in Malwa the Balais have already made some advancement. The Balai is the menial servant of the village, there being at least one for each, and he enjoys in lieu of service, rent free land granted by the State according to the following scale—

“0.314 acre per cent of the total village area minus rent-free lands subject to a minimum of 4 acres per village with an addition of 2 bighas (1.25 acres) in road-side villages and pargana head-quarters”

An enquiry about these grants was made in this settlement and a thorough readjustment has been effected. At many places the Balai gets from the tenants some quantity of grain at harvest times called “Adao”. The question of recognition of this perquisite by the State was raised by the Balais in the course of this settlement but His Highness's Government did not consider it advisable to interfere in a matter which is a purely private arrangement. The custom, wherever it exists, has, however, by

consent of the parties concerned, been recorded in the *wajibularz* prepared in this settlement and this is the only practical solution of the question at present. The Balai tenants are more numerous in Mahidpur district than in any other part of the State but as a sprinkling they are to be found all over.

Of the Kulmi tenants 52% live in Nimar and in pargana Maheswar of that district they are the predominating caste. In parganas Manasa, Tarana and Garoth also their number is large. The Kulmi is a resourceful tenant and takes a high place amongst the cultivating classes.

The Bhilalas are confined to Nimar alone and are most numerous in parganas Segau and Nisarpur. It is a semi-barbarous tribe and as a matter of course its agricultural methods are primitive. The Barclars and the Bhils are allied to each other. The former live exclusively in pargana Sendhwa and the latter are to be found in considerable numbers in parganas Bhikangaon and Petlawad. They are Nomads and prefer hilly and jungly places for their habitation. Being a rough and sturdy people they can very well stand the rigours of climate and can also protect themselves and their property from wild animals. By nature they are docile. Both men and women are generally addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks and this is a weakness which is hampering their advancement. They are treated as untouchables.

The proportion of Musalman tenants is much below their population, because a large number of them is employed in spinning and weaving mills in Indore city.

According to Hindu doctrine agriculture is one of the legitimate occupations of Vaishyas but this is now a thing of the past. The Vaishyas possess holdings, it is true, but very few are cultivators themselves. They have penetrated into each and every corner of the State and carry on money-lending business in various forms. They are the wealthiest people in the State and are gradually acquiring land.

Parganas Kasrawad and Khargone are the seats of Ahirs who are generally well-to-do. They breed cattle and come in the category of first class tenants.

The Khatees are found mostly in parganas Indore and Mhow and are an important community in pargana Sawer also. The Khatee is a respectable looking tenant with resources that are above the average.

About 60% of Kalota tenants live and cultivate in pargana Depulpur. A good number of them is to be found in district Nemawar also. Kalotas of Depulpur are in better circumstances than those of Nemawar. The Gujratis, the Kachhis and the Lambolis are superior cultivators and wealthy tenants and are a special feature of Khargone pargana. In the adjoining pargana Segau also some Gujratis are to be met with.

The Banjaras are inferior tenants. They deal in cattle and are more or less a wandering tribe. Pargana Bhikangaon has the largest share of them the remainder being distributed in four other parganas of Nimar district. The Banjaras generally reside in secluded spots and are still an uncultured people.

With only a sprinkling here and there the Jats seem to own the monopoly over district Nemawar. They are good tenants, keep milk cattle and sell ghee.

The Deswadis are akin to Jats and are almost entirely confined to district Nemawar. They are better cultivators than Jats.

The chief cultivating caste in pargana Rampura is Mina. He is found in decent numbers in other parts of Rampura-Bhanpura district also. The Mina is an average tenant but tradition credits him with thievish habits.

Of the remaining castes Mahs and Anjans only claim more than a thousand persons each. The Mahs are found in all the districts while Mahulpur and Tarava parganas are almost the only places of Anjans. Both are very good cultivators. Among the minor castes the Sirvis and the Kumbhars deserve mention. The former are rich tenants residing in parganas Kasrawad, Nisarpur and Petlawad. The latter are tobacco growers in districts Mahulpur and Indore.

The Moghnas are a criminal tribe and are kept under surveillance. There is a special staff to look after and reclaim them. They are allowed land at concession rates and are settling down as cultivators.

The number of Dhangar and Marathi tenants is very small as they seem to prefer service to cultivation.

A map showing the predominating caste of tenant in each pargana is attached hereto.

Leaving those who are classed under 'others' the remainder may be roughly classified as under —

High caste tenants	33%
Wandering tribes	7%
Untouchables	9%
Middle classes	51%
Total	100

The number of middle class tenants exceeds all others put together. It is made up of almost all the enterprising and best cultivators who can be expected to pull through even in adverse times.

40 Statistics were collected to ascertain the economic condition of tenants and the following tests were applied —

Class I—Tenants who use their own capital in their cultivation,

Class II—Tenants who are in debt to a small extent, i.e., well within the limit of their credit and resources,

Class III—Tenants who are in debt to the limit of their credit and resources, but who pay their way,

Class IV—Tenants who are hopelessly in debt beyond their resources and who have consequently exhausted their credit, and

Class V—Tenants who are mostly labourers and have no resources and no credit

These tests were borrowed from Mr H. H. Hoare's scheme of settlement and they indicate that he had in mind the increasing rental pressure on land due to various causes. His division into the above classes presupposes that the tenant, circumstanced as he is at this stage of evolution, can scarcely be free from debt. If, however, his holding is in tact and he makes a proper use of it he can defy all reasonable debts and demands against him. The statistics mentioned above should, therefore, be read in the light of these basic principles. The following table gives the percentage of tenants in each class in the various districts.

District	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore	26	29	26	12	8	100
Mahdipur	15	28	34	16	-	100
Nimar	23	31	32	9	2	100
Nimnwar	17	23	22	10	28	100
Lampura-Bhimpura	1	27	1	17	6	100
Average for the state	19	30	31	14	-	100

On the whole a little less than one-fifth of the tenants are such as are technically unencumbered and about the same proportion live from hand to mouth, leaving the remaining three-fifths in average circumstances. Regarding it economically, district Nimar is the best and district Nimnwar the worst. The former has given by far the highest increase in revenue and

11 In an essentially agricultural country, like Holkar State, the tenant is the mainstay of the population and his prosperity or otherwise must necessarily tell upon the people. A tenant's prosperity is adversely affected by

- (a) An excessive revenue demand,
- (b) Unfavourable seasons,
- (c) Severity in collecting State dues,
- (d) Extravagant expenses, and
- (e) Other disturbing causes.

I shall deal separately with each factor in its relation to the tenantry of Holkar State.

- (a) The revenue demand fixed at the last settlement was neither excessive nor unduly low. In Nimar district it was lenient. After the last settlement poppy cultivation was greatly restricted and, no equally remunerative substitute having been found for it, the irrigation rates, which continued to be levied as they were, caused some hardship to the tenants. This defect has been removed in the present settlement and irrigation rates have not only been reduced considerably but also made elastic.
- (b) There were unfavourable seasons no doubt but they were few as compared with bumper years and were more than counter-balanced by very high prices which ruled in a number of years.
- (c) The State has never enforced its demand with severity or vigour and the result is that large arrears are out-standing in all districts except Nimar.
- (d) Extravagance on the part of tenants is proverbial and is the root cause of many evils. As in other parts of India, they are labouring under time-honoured social customs with a pertinacity which only legislation can remove. Large expenses have to be incurred on such occasions as births, marriages and deaths involving the tenant in debt, and placing him in the clutches of exacting money-lenders. Such expenses, which probably have no religious sanction, are undermining the economic structure of the people and I have no doubt His Highness's Government will devise ways and means to reduce them, as some other States have done.
- (e) Forest demarcation was effected after the last settlement and this has proved a great disturbing factor. I have referred to this subject in another place also. It can hardly be denied that if Nemawar district has not made any marked improvement after the last settlement the forest demarcation is, to a large extent, responsible for it. I am convinced that if the demarcation were so revised as to be shifted to its natural limits there will be little or no material loss to the forest department while immense benefit will accrue to the people as well as to the State.

42 It must be confessed that no reduction in the indebtedness of the tenantry is visible and it is in view of this that in the present settlement the revenue demand has been fixed as low as possible. Advances of revenue demand till December 1928 amounted to Rs 23,60,465. Borrowings in cash and kind from money lenders come to as high a figure as Rs 3,40,00,000. This may be an exaggerated account as the tendency on the part of tenants was to overstate their debts. Making a reasonable deduction the encumbrances may be estimated at about Rs 2,90,00,000 giving an average of Rs 10 per occupied acre or Rs 174 per tenant. In district Hoshangabad of the Central Provinces which adjoins district Nemaur the debt per acre was calculated at Rs 8 by the Settlement Officer in 1915. With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the rural population His Highness's Government have lately sanctioned the formation of a department of Rural Development to deal with agriculture and co-operative movement and this is a move in the right direction. The co-operative movement is doing good work but the circumstances demand that its operations should be so extended as to create a net-work of societies and banks. Since the last settlement a number of sales and mortgages of land have taken place and holdings have passed into the hands of *Sahukars*.

It will be well to give a summary of my recommendations which, if given practical shape, are likely to relieve the burden of indebtedness and to prevent future embarrassment. To tell them over briefly the recommendations consist of—

- (a) Enactment of suitable laws to restrict expenditure on marriages, births and deaths,
- (b) Extension of the scope of the co-operative movement,
- (c) Opening of seed depots by the State,
- (d) Fixation by legislation of a maximum rate of interest to be charged by *sahukars*,
- (e) More provision for elementary education.

43 It is a truth which few will venture to deny that live-stock constitute the wealth of a cultivator. In olden times when notions of barter and exchange were more common wealth used to be counted in terms of cows, and this is as true in India today as it was then from the point of view of those whose mainstay is agriculture. The Hindus look upon the cow with a holy reverence and address her as Mata (mother), the nourisher. This may appear merely sentimental now but it was not so in those earlier days when sentiment about her was not so hollow. The cow is a really useful animal in more ways than one. She gives milk which by itself serves to nourish us and in addition gives delicious bye-products. She gives bullocks which are very valuable for ploughing fields and the dung serves for fuel and manure. In common parlance she is called 'Gandhin', and rightly so for she is verily a treasure for the poor giving him all that he wants and supplying much of what the family needs. It follows, therefore, that a tenant's capacity for sound economic life depends, to a large extent, on the number of cattle he possesses and their quality.

Ploughs and
Cattle

If for a moment we turn our attention to appendix No IX, which shows Parganawise the agricultural stock of the State, we shall find that in the year of revision the total stock was as follows —

Ploughs	.	.	1,28,950
Plough cattle	..	...	2,69,990
Other cattle	..		8,53,845
Carts	.	.	60,954
These figures work out as under —			
Plough per tenant	..	.	0 77
Plough-cattle per tenant	.	..	1 62
All cattle per tenant	..		6 67
Cart per tenant		.	0 36

To be entirely self-supporting a tenant requires one plough and a pair of bullocks. His present possession falls short of this standard and if it were asked how he manages his holding, the answer would be, by co-operation. The tenant who on account of poverty or some other cause cannot afford a plough or full plough has either to borrow from or share one with another tenant. A large number of tenants in classes IV and V belong to this category and class III also includes such as have only one bullock each. But the redeeming feature is that a large number of other cattle is owned by them. Though these cattle are not connected directly with agriculture yet they add by all means to their general resources. The number of other cattle of last settlement could not be correctly ascertained and a true comparison cannot, therefore, be attempted. Under plough cattle, however, there has been an increase as shown below —

Ploughs at last settlement	1,00,405
Ditto in the year of revision	1,28,950
Increase	28,545
Plough cattle at last settlement	2,07,165
Ditto in the year of revision	2,69,990
Increase	62,825

The percentage of increase in ploughs is 28.43 and in plough-bullocks 30.33. On the face of it this increase may appear substantial but it has hardly enhanced the prosperity of the tenants intrinsically, the cultivated area and population having increased in almost equal proportions. A detailed comparison will be found in the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in ploughs	Percentage of increase in plough bullocks	Percentage of increase in cultivated area	Percentage of increase in khalsa population
1	2	3	4	5
Indore	11.38	10.92	12.87	14.88
Mohildpur	18.12	16.96	42.50	17.58
Munir	30.69	41.71	24.41	38.10
Nemawar	48.84	19.96	—0.10	21.70
Rampura-Bhanpura	41.23	48.20	48.07	20.16
State	28.43	30.33	28.25	25.70

The conditions are almost the same in all districts except Nemawar and the increase in agricultural stock is absorbed by extension in cultivation and growth of population. All these, however, are signs of general rural prosperity though not of any great change in individual circumstances. The latter proposition finds support in the following figures —

District	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA PER HINGH	
	At last Settlement	In the year of revision
1	2	3
Indore	14.86	14.70
Mahidpur	13.11	13.84
Nimar	16.2	16.77
Nemawar	11.00	12.62
Tampar—Bhanpura	12.60	13.21
Average for the State	13.70	13.93

On the whole the area commanded by a plough has remained quite stationary though there are fluctuations in the districts. In Malwa districts, for example, the plough covers more land now while in Nimar and Nemawar the case is the reverse. These two districts present exceptional but divergent conditions. In Nimar there is a demand for land. In Nemawar, even with a large disafforested area, cultivation has not made the slightest headway. Malwa is fast recovering from the depreciation which had set in about three decades back owing to the famine of 1899-1900 and tenants have taken up more land than they can properly bring under the plough. But, on account of a keener struggle for existence, they are putting more energy into the work than they were accustomed to.

44 The bullocks of Nimar district are generally of stronger build and better breed than in any other part of the State. Their colour is mostly light or yellowish red or they have reddish spots on their bodies. In Nemawar the size is smaller than normal and in Malwa medium. A bullock is now much costlier than at the last settlement, in spite of the fact that export of cows is altogether prohibited and an export duty of Rs 2-8-0 per head is levied on bullocks. An average pair of bullocks does not cost less than Rs 200, and this is an amount which a tenant of ordinary means cannot easily pay. But on the whole, considering the facilities which exist for grazing, cattle in Holkar State are better off than in the United Provinces where pastures are few and far between. Reiterating what has been said earlier in this chapter if we apply the test of judging the prosperity of a tenant by the quality and number of the cattle which he possesses, we find that the agriculturists in Holkar State are able to maintain a larger number of them than they can in the United Provinces which leads us to conclude as to their greater prosperity and better material welfare.

45 The total area of the villages which are the subject of this report amounts to 44,60,756 acres. This represents all the Description of Area Khalsa villages paying, through the Revenue Department, the land revenue fixed by the Settlement Officer but does not include Jagir, Istamar, Dharamadaya, Doesthan and Forest villages. The whole

of this area, a detail of which is given below, is contained by 3,561 villages, —

Occupied area . . .	28,08,130 acres
Siwai income area . . .	1,592 „
Unoccupied area . . .	9,99,751 „
Reserved forest . . .	5,30,028 „
Other Tenures . . .	1,20,955 „
Total	41,60,756 acres

A few words as to the explanations of these terms may be given .

Occupied area is that which is held by tenants on payment of a fixed amount of land revenue and includes both cultivated and uncultivated

Siwai income area is that which is not regularly settled but which is let from time to time for certain harvests on a revenue fixed for the time being . It includes land in the bed or on the banks of rivers and nullahs and planted with melons, vegetables etc , also land covered with fruit trees

Unoccupied area is that which is not in the possession of any particular person or persons and includes both culturable and unculturable lands . It also includes village sites on which houses of the inhabitants stand and for which no payment is made

Reserved forest includes only such area as forms part of revenue villages and does not include forest proper

Other tenures include lands, as distinguished from whole villages, held in Inam, muah, etc

Full details of areas with comparative figures of last settlement will be found in Appendix No X

A map is attached showing the proportion of occupied area to total area in each pargana

46 *Occupied area* —The occupied area, which alone really concerns this report, has risen appreciably since the last settlement in all the districts as will appen from the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in occupied area
Indore	35 91
Mahidpur	75 35
Dunnar	26 13
Nemawar	20 30
Rampura-Bhanpura	68 78
Average for the State	29 85

The increase in Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura district is very great. In the former a large area (82,193 acres) of uncultivated land was excised from the holdings in the last settlement but that was simply a paper transaction as the tenants never actually gave it up. The increase now amounts to 99,891 acres which is only 17,698 acres in excess of that excised. In the latter the excised uncultivated area was only about 13,000 acres but owing to the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 a large cultivable area was lying waste which is now being reclaimed or occupied. A special staff is working in this district whose duty it is to encourage people to take up waste land for cultivation at concession rates. Since the last settlement 8,00,269 acres have been added to the occupied area. This includes about 2,38,579 acres which had been nominally cut out of the holdings at last settlement.

47 *Culturable Waste* —The extent to which the culturable waste was reduced during the term of the settlement will appear from the following —

Particulars	Parit Laoni	Village waste	Total
At last settlement	1,79,627	9,79,110	11,58,737
In the year of revision	75,990	3,16,551	3,92,541
Decrease	1,03,637	6,62,559	7,66,196
Percentage of decrease	57 70	67 67	66 12

Land which was occupied before but abandoned or surrendered subsequently is designated as Parit Laoni and the total culturable waste including such lands is now only one-third of what it was 20 years ago. Great credit is due to the authorities concerned for having achieved such a splendid result. The following details, according to districts, of the culturable area still unoccupied will be found interesting.

District	Land Income	Village waste	Total
1	2	3	4
Indore	2,300	6,725	8,025
Mahidpur	2,974	227	3,201
Nimar	7,660	1,70	1,91,271
Nemawar	1,841	1,110	2,951
Rampura-Bhanpura	6,140	121,20	1,77,471
Total	75,100	1,15,51	1,90,611

The Parit Laoni area is still large enough, especially in district Rampura-Bhanpura, and is certainly available to be let out but it is doubtful whether, except perhaps in the above named district, any large area of the village waste can, in the present circumstances, be conveniently made over for individual occupation. There was an outcry for grazing land and His Highness's Government have stopped, until further orders, the leasing out of any village waste, except in Rampura-Bhanpura district, in order to be able to set apart after inquiry particular areas, where necessary, for grazing purposes. Cattle being the mainstay of cultivators the action will be a boon to them. The village waste area gives the following averages per village

District	Average per village
Indore	17
Mahidpur	11
Nimar	7
Nemawar	26
Rampura-Bhanpura	1

Average for the whole

48 *Fallow in Holdings*—The occupied area, which is 62.95% of the total area, has almost reached its limit and much large addition to it is neither possible nor desirable in the near future. A good proportion of it, as the following table will show, is uncultivated

District	Total occupied area	Cultivated area	Uncultivated area
Indore	2,47,770	1,46,14	2,47
Mahidpur	1,21,410	1,4,172	2,41
Nimar	10,38,114	2,78,460	2,78
Nemawar	2,18,615	1,3,472	45,143
Rampura-Bhanpura	4,20,510	1,22,500	2,98,010
Total	20,08,479	6,00,163	2,97,74

A little less than one-third of the total occupied area is uncultivated. It is kept fallow for two purposes *viz*,

- (1) To give rest to the land after continuous cultivation for some years, and
- (2) To grow grass for cattle

The area for purpose No 1 is very small and is met with mostly in district Nemawar and Pargana Nandwar. As a rule each tenant keeps a part of his holding uncultivated for purpose No 2. The uncultivated area has been divided into the following classes, *viz*. —

	Acres
New fallow	86,667
Old fallow	1,41,190
Bir	2,37,721
Charnoi	1,60,005
Unculturable	1,080
Total	8,35,164

Land which has passed out of cultivation within 3 years has been classed as 'new fallow' and that not cultivated for more than 3 years as 'old fallow'. Land classed as 'Bir' is that in which grass is grown for hay and 'charnoi' is land set apart for grazing purposes. New fallow is kept out of cultivation only temporarily for rest or for some other reason, and unculturable land is such as does not admit of cultivation at all and which has not, therefore, been assessed to revenue. Leaving alone the area covered by these two classes the remainder, *i.e.*, 7,38,916 acres, is systematically kept fallow ostensibly for the sake of cattle and this is 37% of the cultivated area—a high percentage indeed. In some places tenants do make some income by the sale of grass but in any case the fallow area is very large and detracts from the value of holdings.

In the last settlement the question of fallow lands was thoroughly examined and a maximum scale was fixed. The area in excess of that scale was excised as unnecessary. The area so excised amounted to about 2,40,000 acres and lighter rates of revenue were imposed on that allowed to continue. The procedure then in vogue for acquisition of land was very simple. It cost little or nothing to the acquiring person and did not impose any conditions making it obligatory for a tenant to bring the whole or part of that land under the plough. Besides 'bikanjzat' (unauthorised) possessions were seldom objected to in actual practice. With these great facilities the tenants were able not only to retain the excised fallow area but also to take up much more, without caring for its cultivation and even without the necessary resources therefor. A fresh set of rules governing acquisitions and penalizing unauthorised possessions was framed by me which His Highness's Government have accepted and promulgated. These rules, which require actual cultivation of a fixed portion of the acquired holding within a fixed period of time, will, it is hoped, promote vaster cultivation on sound lines.

Such is the craze for land that, when a few years ago the tenants were asked either to pay full revenue on or to give up the fallow lands which they possessed at low rates, they preferred to shoulder the extra payment rather than to surrendering any portion of their holdings

The fallow area is much more than is actually required for the maintenance of agricultural cattle. The following averages will prove this

District	Uncultivated area per head of plough cattle
Indore	3.12
Mandla	4.53
Nimar	2.46
Nerwar	4.65
Lampara-Bhapara	2.60
Average for the State	3.07

It is clear that a very large area, which otherwise could yield a good income and at the same time sustain the agricultural cattle also—perhaps luxuriously enough—is simply wasted. But the tenant, especially the uneducated tenant, is the slave of customs and is loath to move even an inch from the beaten track. In more developed parts of India, *e g*, the United Provinces, culturable uncultivated land is seldom to be found in the holdings, and the agricultural cattle, even other cattle also, are generally fed on the fodder yielded by the crops of the land. Grass is not the common feed. In Holkar State guar is one of the staple crops and its stalks, if properly utilized, could provide substantial feed for a very large number of agricultural cattle. But this fodder is very indifferently used and is practically wasted. Even in Malwa where Rabi grows in abundance animals are generally grass fed. I admit that in Holkar State grass fodder cannot be eliminated altogether but there should be a limit to it and where one acre of land would suffice 5 acres should not be kept out of cultivation. This is a problem deserving earnest consideration on the part of State authorities and if it could be solved on economic principles both the State and the tenants would be immensely benefited. The Rural Development department, which has been lately organised, can, by practical demonstrations, do a lot in this direction which it is hoped it will do.

A map showing the extent of uncultivated area in holdings in the various parganas is appended



The highest proportion of fallow area is in parganas Nandwar and Sundersi and the lowest in pargana Alampur. The first two are very small administrative units and besides being constitutionally scattered are distant islands of Holkar land among foreign territory. They are at a disadvantage in many respects and are not, therefore, much to blame for such a result. Alampur pargana also partakes of the same conditions but it is situated in a region where grass is not the only fodder. Amongst bigger parganas Kannod, Kantaphor, Khategaon and Mhow show large proportions of fallow ranging from 40% to 48%. In pargana Mhow not less than 65% of the fallow area is under 'Bu' which owing to the proximity of Indore city and Mhow Cantonment yields a decent income. But this is an exceptional case. The other three parganas, which form the Nemawar district, are in a state of stagnant development. After Alampur the lowest proportion is in Segaon which is a progressive pargana.

49 *The cultivated*—Of the occupied area 30% being fallow under different classes, the remainder i.e., 70% is cultivated which, properly speaking, is really the area bearing the brunt of the land revenue. The proportion which this area takes in the districts will appear from the following table—

District	Cultivated area in acres	Percentage of cultivated area to occupied area
Indore	3,97,741	72.76
Mahidpur	2,71,298	64.37
Nimar	8,19,511	74.62
Nemawar	1,80,070	65.50
Rampura-Bhanpura	3,07,541	71.17
Total	19,70,017	70.18

The proportion is highest in Nimar, followed closely by Indore. In Rampura-Bhanpura it is above the State average but Mahidpur lags much behind and Nemawar is the last. The following statement will show the improvement or otherwise which each district has made after the last settlement in the matter of cultivation.

District	Increase or decrease in cultivated area since last settlement	Percentage of increase or decrease
Indore	+96,677	+12.11
Mahidpur	+80,247	+12.06
Nimar	+1,60,500	+24.37
Nemawar	-1,807	-0.99
Rampura-Bhanpura	+98,180	+14.88
Total	+4,77,058	+28.25

The development of a country which is essentially agricultural is measured in terms of cultivation and cultivation in its turn is a process requiring capital, labour and favourable circumstances. Therefore in the natural course of events development cannot but be slow. Judged in this light four out of five districts of Holkar State have, within 20 years, made

a progress which can be termed steady and satisfactory Progress in Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts is proportionately higher than in the other two districts Parts of them were depreciated at last settlement and they have not only filled up that gap but have also marched onwards For reasons given elsewhere in this report Nemawar district is practically at a standstill

The accompanying map shows the extent of cultivation in each pargana

It has been shown above that Alampur contains the least percentage of fallow land comparatively speaking, and since in an occupied land cultivated area is necessarily in inverse proportion to what is fallow, we find that Alampur is the most cultivated Pargana in the State. Next to it is Pargana Seggaon and pargana Depalpur is the third. Disregarding the small and unimportant parganas of Sunderi and Nandwai, pargana Kannod, in fact the whole district Nemawar, takes the last place.

50 The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was infinitesimally small, being only 32,147 acres or 1.72% of the total cultivated area. In the last settlement it was 47,743 acres or 3.11% of the then cultivated area. Thus there is little protection against drought and, therefore, the consequences of a rainless year can better be imagined than described. One shudders to think of the havoc wrought by the drought of 1899-1900, the disastrous effects of which have not yet been entirely shaken off. His late Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, great grandfather of the present minor ruler, had initiated a policy, which being vigorously pursued, brought into existence a number of tanks, wells and other sources of water supply. Concessions were promised and given and even to this day one can find some Inam lands which were granted for maintaining 'Bandhs' etc. Subsequently, however, that policy received a set back and today irrigation has lost most of its attraction. In former days opium was the chief irrigated crop which to many tenants was a source of substantial income. In fact irrigation was done, if for anything, for opium and such success was attained in poppy culture that Malwa for long was noted for the product. And, therefore, when there was later a contraction of opium cultivation it was, as a matter of course, bound to react on irrigation which it did. In the last settlement an area of 23,837 acres was returned under opium cultivation. On a rough calculation the value of opium produced in that area comes to about Rs 18 lacs and the amount of land revenue for the State fixed at the last settlement was Rs 37,14,000 in round figures, that is to say the yield from opium alone was enough to pay about 50% of the land revenue.

By gradual contractions, carried out in conformity with an agreement with the Government of India, the cultivation of poppy had dwindled to 2,686 acres in the year of revision. The loss caused to the cultivators and thereby indirectly to the State has been enormous, but both the Government of India and the State are to be congratulated on taking a step which in the long run is likely to conduce to physical regeneration of the people.

The irrigation rates as originally fixed were really the opium rates and they were first reduced in the summary settlement which was made after the famine of 1899-1900 in order to afford some relief to the tenants in the period preceding the regular settlement. In the regular settlement carried out by Mr Hoare, a further reduction was made in the rates in view of proposed diminution of the opium area. The rates as they stood after the two reductions pressed hard still and in the present settlement they have been so brought down as to be payable without the least hardship by an average tenant. Thus the State has done its best to discharge its duty by the cultivator.

51 While the irrigated area has gone down by about 33% the irrigation sources have gone up by 20%. This creates an apparently anomalous position needing explanation. To make this clearer I give below in the order of districts the actual numbers of irrigation sources —

District	LAST SETTLEMENT					YEAR OF REVISION					Total	
	Canals	Kacha wells	Half Kacha wells	Other wells	Other	Canals	Kacha wells	Half Kacha wells	Other wells	Other	1901	1906
Indo	577	41	146	565	156	2,002	852	1,277	247	67	177	3,229
Maladgar	57	899	131	780	35	2,016	834	891	741	61	5	2,650
Simar	1,847	7,142	62	140	4	3,143	2,713	2,260	320	26	3	5,544
Nemawar	147	271	—	36	—	45	150	16	5	301	—	380
Pampore-Plesgar	2,658	7,037	1,169	142	24	4,713	7,257	4,675	2,011	1,000	38	10,791
Total	5,088	10,557	1,368	1,613	218	14,443	27,882	10,424	2,383	2,064	218	23,474

A look at the table is enough to bring out to the conclusion that except Nemawar all other districts show a great increase in the number of irrigation sources. In Nemawar district their number 459 was comparatively much smaller at the last settlement and it is even smaller now, being only 380. The decrease is under kacha wells which without periodical repairs cannot stand long. Owing to rocky substratum even a kacha well costs from Rs 100 to Rs 300 so that it is not cheap to construct even such wells in Holkar State.

The total number of irrigation sources of all kinds has risen from 19,499 to 23,474. But this number is still much less than what it was before the great drought of 1899-1901. The number then was 31,351 but it is sad to note that water level in the wells had sunk down so low on account of the drought that many altogether dried up and many others were rendered useless, while a number are still deficient in water supply. There was a general complaint of low water level in the wells and some of those now recorded as serviceable are such as have very low levels to their credit. This is one of the reasons which accounts for the disparity between the number of irrigation sources and the irrigated area.

Another reason is that owing to stoppage of poppy cultivation beyond a prescribed limit a number of wells which were meant for that cultivation have lost their utility and, though in a serviceable condition, are lying unused and uncared for.

The third reason is the increasing tendency to grow cotton which, while costing comparatively less labour than an irrigated crop, brings in a decent income.

That people are coming to realize the importance of irrigation is evident by the fact that there has been a substantial addition to the means of irrigation but there were handicaps which, to some extent, served as a restraint if not as a discouragement, for more extensive irrigation. The system was to charge wet rates as soon as a new irrigation project was

started and the result was that it could seldom take a permanent footing. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have accepted my proposal to abolish this system and new irrigation will now continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement. This concession has been received with universal satisfaction and will, it is hoped, go a great way to encourage irrigation.

52 The irrigation sources also need more attention from the authorities than has been paid to them hitherto. Hundreds of wells and orhis (platforms for drawing up water from pools) are not yet too damaged and can be brought into working order at a small cost each. I regret that the time at the disposal of the Settlement Department was not enough to make a fuller enquiry about such wells and orhis but means can, I believe, be devised to make the required inquiry. The Land Records staff may be charged to do it under the supervision of local revenue officers. A preliminary list containing the following particulars had better be prepared for each village —

1	2	3	4	5	6
Khasra number of well or orhi	Whether pucca, half pucca or kacha	Name, with percentage and cost of owner	Nature of repairs required to bring the well or orhi into working order	Minimum cost required	Whether the owner is willing to do the repairs at his own cost or in the alternative to apply for taccavi advance for the whole or a portion of the cost

This list can serve as a working basis and will enable His Highness's Government to prepare an yearly programme for issuing taccavi loans. The business should not, however, end here but steps should also be taken to see that the money is spent properly and on the particular object in view.

53 Altogether there are 239 tanks in the State out of which 48 are not and the rest are in working order. Irrigation from a tank is less expensive and easier and it also keeps up the springs which feed wells in the locality. Of all the irrigation sources tanks are, therefore, the most important. Instances are not wanting of wells ceasing to supply sufficient water in places where tanks could not retain water due to neglect of repair. A tank, thus, serves a double purpose. It is no idle coincidence, as it may appear at first sight, that all the tanks are state-owned. The truth is that, being the very important things that they are and big ones too, they involve heavy repairing expenses which are far beyond the capacity of an individual tenant to meet. A tank cannot last very long without periodical repairs like any other thing of constant use and because the expenses are beyond individual capacity to pay the duty of their periodical repairs rests on the State. Scant attention to their proper upkeep has been paid in the near past unfortunately, and a fairly large number of tanks are in a bad state. Tenants have, however, been systematically paying wet rates for the land which these tanks once irrigated but which they have ceased to do on account of their hopeless condition. This system appeared to work harshly on the cultivators and His Highness's Government having readily fallen in with my view have adopted the following formula for future guidance —

If during the currency of the settlement a tank is broken and consequently ceases to irrigate, the rent of the land commanded by that tank should be returned to that of the Ganna standard. In the same way if a new tank is constructed or a broken tank is repaired the land coming under irrigation therefrom should pay the 3 extra per acre in the year in which it is actually irrigated. Ganna standard raises the dry rate up to 10% according to the nature of the soil.

Appendix No. XI contains village by village a list of irrigation tanks which are in working order and are not.

In all cases of tanks also vigorous action seems to be called for. But this is a business which should be the concern of the Public Works Department to deal with—at least in so far as the up-keep of tanks is concerned. It is to be feared that the Revenue Department has not quite done its best in this direction, in fact with little effort it will not be impossible for them to arrive at a much better achievement. In the United Provinces irrigation works are controlled entirely and with great success by the Public Works Department.

34. The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was much less than is ordinarily irrigated. In that year, in particular, timely winter rainfall had rendered irrigation unnecessary in places and other causes also, noticed above, have been at work. Besides there was a tendency though not a general one, to limit irrigation to the minimum area possible in view of the settlement operations. The following striking examples will bear out the above conclusions—

1. In pargana Pithorai the area irrigated in the year of revision was 135 acres only whereas in the preceding year it was 1,024 acres.

2. In Pargana Jirpur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 2,870 acres whereas the average of preceding 5 years was 4,317 acres.

3. In pargana Nisarpur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 1,458 acres whereas the average for the preceding 5 years was 3,521 acres.

Looking, therefore, at the vagaries of the tenants and the seasons the irrigated areas returned in the year of revision was considered to be a fair criterion for assessment purposes and elaborate inquiries were made to work out normal irrigable areas i.e. those which were actually irrigated in a number of years in the near past where irrigation facilities are in fact. The areas thus ascertained are compared with those of last settlement and of the year of revision in the following table—

Taluk	District	Year of Revision	Normal Area	Area of 1901-2	Area of 1902-3
Bulandshahr	—	—	4,111	1,830	12,717
Meerut	—	—	5,128	2,715	7,481
Shamli	—	—	4,111	1,830	22,219
Nasirpur	—	—	1,127	471	1,558
Barabanki	—	—	17,243	6,462	23,415
Total	—	—	57,844	22,167	68,524

Compared with the area actually irrigated in the year of revision the assumed irrigable area looks very high on paper but it is not so. About two lac pattas embodying full details of area and revenue were distributed to tenants and only 175 objections on the ground of excessive allotment of irrigated areas were filed. The proportion of increase in irrigable area is not much in excess of that in cultivated area, being 37% and 28% respectively, if the addition to the number of irrigation sources be taken into account.

It may here be mentioned in passing that a well with one water-discharge platform (Thala) can ordinarily irrigate between 3 and 4 acres of land. A tank can irrigate much more. The average for the State of all irrigation sources combined comes to 2.9 acres only.

A map is attached showing the proportion of irrigable area in each pargana.

By far the highest proportion is in pargana Nandwar which depends almost entirely on irrigation, dry cultivation in it being of little value. Below the plateau, Maheshwar and Harpur have got some wet cultivation, the proportion being 7 and 5 respectively. On the plateau Petlawad and Rampura have 12% each and Mhow follows closely with 11%. District Nemawar and parganas Sawar, Bhikangaon and Sendhwa are the last having only 1% each.

55 The system of irrigation in the state is as follows —

From tank—through sluices in the embankment, the water being led by means of channels. When the water in the tank gets too low to flow out for irrigation purposes, water-lifts are employed.

From wells or orhis—water is drawn up in a Churas (a huge leather bag) by a pair of bullocks walking backwards and forwards on an incline made for the purpose. The system of making the bullocks go up backwards on their hind legs is troublesome. In the United Provinces the process is different and better, the bullocks on reaching down the incline having to go round to come back to the top of the incline instead of moving backwards on hind legs.

56 There is a variety of soils in the State. The hilly nature of the country is responsible for this. The rocky substratum exercises a great influence. In the same way hills and stony ridges on the surface are disturbing factors. Rivers, streams and nullahs which abound produce their own peculiar effects. The nature of the soil varies according to its depth to the rock below. The more the depth the greater the power of retention of moisture and consequent greater fertility. On the surface rocks cause undulations and produce shallow and hard soils as well as fertile valleys. Near the rivers and nullahs alluvial deposits and percolated moisture fertilize the soil. On either banks of the Narbada, in particular, alluvial tracts of great fertility extend for miles together in parganas Barwaha, Maheshwar, Kasrawad, Seggaon and Nisarpan. Near the banks of the Kunda and the Veda also rich soil is found and these include parganas Khargone and Bhikangaon. In view of such varying circumstances the classification of soil on a uniform system was out of the question. While depth is the best determining factor in hilly areas the intrinsic quality of the soil alone counts in big level tracts. The classification of soil was, therefore, not an easy task. In Ryotwari estates, in which each holding is dealt with separately, exact classification is a necessity as on that alone depends entirely the just and equitable adjustment of the revenue of the holding. Therefore, in the last settlement, which was the first regular settlement of the State, Mr Hoare, the then Settlement Officer, had, after anxious enquiries, planned out an elaborate system of soil classification. The same system was followed in this settlement and it has proved satisfactory. In the last settlement only the cultivated area was fully classified, the rest, i.e., the uncultivated part of the holding being roughly divided into 3 classes, viz.,

- (1) Uptam or Bah,
- (2) Madhyam or Ranka, and
- (3) Kamsht or Halka.

In the present condition of the land, the holdings are not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

Field in Holi - state at present, the holding is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

The main classes of land in the state are the following:—

- (1) Khar.
- (2) Kharab.
- (3) Hali.

Khar is the name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Kharab and Hali are the names of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

Devi

Kharab—The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

Hali—The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(1) The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(2) Hali or Kharab—The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(3) Holi or Kharab—The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(4) The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(5) The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

(6) The name of the land which is not full, but the cultivation of fields which were under cultivation at the time of the survey, is not touched unless obviously wrong the remainder of the land is not touched in full details.

District Nemaur

Pisala } Soil having a large admixture of sand and requiring rest
 Chausala } from tillage from 3 to 4 years

District Nimar

Pilota—Yellow soil found generally in the vicinity of rivers and having a good proportion of sand

Pargana Atampur

Padua—Almost the same as Pilota

Moti Dhang }
 Bichli Dhang } Loamy soil washed out or eroded by drainage
 Pathi Dhang }

There were some additional classes also, viz ,

Salgatta or rice land

Talakh or Tir , land in the bed of a tank or a river or an alluvial deposit by the side of a river

Adan or irrigated land

Except Khardi, Halki and the three Dhangs all other classes were subdivided

To ascertain the depth, holes were dug up by tenants in their fields. The soil changes so frequently, especially in district Nimar, that more than one hole was often required to be dug in one single field. Hole digging is a tedious process and the tenants now look upon it with disfavour. Now as most of the area has been soil-classed it will not, it is hoped, be necessary in future settlements to insist on the digging of holes.

55 The following table gives the proportion of each class of soil in the State

Soil	Proportion
Adan IA	0.27
Adan I	1.23
Adan II	0.79
Adan III	0.21
Salgatta I	0.08
Salgatta II	0.08
Talakh I & Tir I	0.04
Talakh II & Tir II	0.01
Pilota I	0.21
Pilota II	0.24
Pilota III	0.05
Chausala I	0.25
Chausala II	0.61
Pisala	0.26

Soil	Proportion
Padua I	0.11
Padua II	0.07
Mott Dhanu	0.07
Dichli Dhanu	0.08
Latli Dhanu	0.04
Kali I A	14.40
Kali I	31.34
Kali II	17.34
Kali III	10.25
Khard	12.37
Halki	5.70
Kharal	0.24
Total	100

Leaving out the sub-divisions the proportion of main classes is :—

Soil	Proportion
Adon	2.00
Salgatta	0.16
Talakh and Lit	0.00
Loloa and Indu	0.70
Chaurala and Tilala	1.12
Dhang	0.10
Kali	72.80
Khard	12.40
Halki	5.70
Kharal	0.40
Total	100

The prevailing soil is Kali being about three-fourths of the whole and of this about two-thirds is of superior type which is capable of growing wheat without irrigation. Kali is a soil which transcends almost all other soils in richness and with it as the chief soil Holkar State takes a high position in Central India and Rajputana.

The following percentages will give a general idea of the extent of superior and inferior types of the soil :—

Very superior	16.20
Superior	31.34
Average	18.40
Inferior	22.15
Very inferior	10.11
Total	100

The proportion of superior soils including irrigable lands is quite good being about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole and that of the worst soils only $\frac{1}{10}$ th. The latter consist of lands which not only grow light crops, such as millets, but are much less dependable. Those of Chausala and Tisala kinds require rest for several years together while others give way under the least unfavourable circumstances. The average and inferior soils grow cotton, especially in district Nimar, as well as Juna and with a fair outturn. The following table will show the extent of each class of soil in the districts.

Soil	PROPORTION IN DISTRICT					Total
	Indore	Mahidpur	Nimar	Nemawar	Rampura-Bhanpura	
Adan I A	61.42	10.36	9.05	0.22	18.75	100
Adan I	1.74	12.77	37.30	3.13	41.08	100
Adan II	10.29	1.16	36.01	2.91	41.61	100
Adan III	6.46	4.31	16.39	1.71	40.73	100
Sulgatta I	1.36	5.84	77.34	1.67	7.06	100
Sulgatta II	0.11	1.20	83.11	7.20	4.94	100
Talakh I	6.81	7.83	65.12	10.77	9.47	100
Talakh II	0.09	20.29	36.47	4.71	32.94	100
Pilota I			98.11	1.66		100
Pilota II			99.91	0.07		100
Pilota III			99.11	0.37		100
Chausala I				100		100
Chausala II				100		100
Tisala				100		100
Ladun I		100				100
Ladun II		100				100
Moti Dhang		100				100
Bichh Dhang		100				100
Path Dhang		100				100
Tir I		100				100
Tir II		100				100
Kali I A	74.04	1.71	11.65	3.91	4.12	100
Kali I	11.88	21.70	11.91	17.71	22.74	100
Kali II	7.74	17.91	48.09	10.01	16.23	100
Kali III	7.43	13.64	49.23	11.08	18.62	100
Kharali	1.62	5.47	71.08	6.78	9.05	100
Halki	6.13	5.63	78.78	2.76	5.93	100
Kharab	13.48	5.43	11.77	1.33	22.99	100

Taking the important soils, Rampura-Bhanpura district has the highest proportion of Adan or irrigable area and Nemawar the least. Compared with other Malwa districts Nimar is slightly better off. Rampura-Bhanpura is the only district where opium cultivation is allowed and this is the reason why it is much ahead of all other districts in the matter of irrigation.

Of the highest dry class i.e., Kali I A, Indore district has three times as much as all other districts put together. This is a class which grows rich

crops and seldom fails. In Malwa Kahi I A is much deeper than it is anywhere below the plateau. Kahi I is the next superior dry class and its total area is a little more than double of Kahi I A. Its proportion is the highest in district Mahudpur with Nemawai and Rampura-Bhanpura as easy second and third respectively, Nimar standing last.

Kahi II and III together occupy a total area of 7,56,000 acres in round figures and of this about half lies in district Nimar alone. In the same district Khardi and Halki together cover about 4 lac acres as compared with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs found in the rest of the State.

The following statement shows which district has which kind of soil most and which least.

	Highest percentage	Lowest percentage
DISTRICT INDORE		
Kahi I A	3.00	
Halki		7.05
DISTRICT MAHUDPUR		
Kahi I	21.11	
Halki		3.24
DISTRICT NIMAR		
Khardi	20.04	
Kahi I A		4.21
DISTRICT NEMAWAR		
Kahi I	48.55	
Halki		2.10
DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANPURA		
Kahi I	46.21	
Halki		1.18

It is clear that Indore is the richest district as regards soils. Far below it are Mahudpur, Nemawai and Rampura-Bhanpura which stand almost on an equal footing. Nimar is the only district which falls much below the standard having comparatively a much smaller percentage of superior soils. This is due to the very hilly and undulating nature of the country. The percentage of chief dry soils in it is —

Kahi I A and I	20.10
Kahi II	21.67
Kahi III	12.94
Khardi	20.04
Halki	16.61

No other district presents such an almost even distribution of the various dry soils nor does any share such a large proportion of shallow and inferior classes. In spite of this natural handicap, Nimar has not only not lagged behind any district in the race for progress but has outrun all. The soils of this district are most suited for cotton cultivation and making full use of this natural advantage it derives even more benefit from its soil than other districts with all the superiority of their soils do.

A map is appended showing the soils which preponderate in the parganas.

It will appear that a much greater part of the State is a country of Kali soil. In entire Malwa Jirapur alone of all the parganas claims a considerable area of other soils also. In non-Malwa districts too Kali soil prevails, and it is only in parganas Segaon, Sendhwa and Nisarpur of district Nimar that it is not so prominent.

Appendix No. XII gives the occupied area of each class of soil for each district.

59 Almost all the crops grown in other parts of India can be found in Holkar State but their extent depends (1) on the nature and fertility of the soil, (2) on the inclination of the cultivators towards particular crops and the amount of labour and capital which they can put in and (3) on local needs. The general body of cultivators move slowly and being tied down by traditions and superstitions are averse to innovations. They are also easy-going and are content with what they can get without recourse to intensive cultivation. These are some of the reasons why cultivation in Holkar State is not so superior as its soils would admit of. Except in district Nimar the predominating soil is of the black cotton variety which, if properly cultivated, can yield better stuff with much greater outturn but this is not the case at present. That soil is most suited for Rabi crops but, barring district Indore, which contains a very high proportion of exceptionally rich soil, the percentage of Kharif crops far exceeds that of Rabi in all the other districts. The percentages of Rabi and Kharif are —

District	Percentage of Kharif crops	Percentage of Rabi crops
Indore	39	61
Mahidpur	73	27
Nimar	25	75
Nemawar	63	37
Rampura-Bhanpura	77	23
Average for the State	70	30

While Nimar cannot grow much more Rabi than it does at present other districts certainly can. Taking the State as a whole, we find that fully three fourths of the cropped area grows Kharif. This is a high proportion and but for the fact that cotton, which is a valuable Kharif crop, occupies 34% of the total cropped area, the State would deserve to be brought down to a lower level. After all Kharif depends entirely on rainfall while Rabi to that extent does not. Rabi requires more labour and more capital but gives a sure return. At present, however, owing to insufficient supply of water there is not much prospect of a substantial increase in wet Rabi crops and, as suggested elsewhere, sustained efforts will be needed to induce the tenants to so enhance the usefulness of parts of their holdings as to make them drought proof.

60 The subjoined table gives the percentage of each crop for the last and the present settlements.

The cropped area has risen by 4,17,556 acres or 26% while increase in the Rabi area is 92,266 acres or 22%. Although there is a slight falling off in the proportion of Rabi to cropped area yet the increase in the Rabi area is not discouraging. The special feature of the crop statement is that cotton has undergone a violent variation since the last settlement the proportion to cropped area which then was 18.07 being now 34.19. This crop alone has absorbed all the loss which other kharif crops have sustained. Even Juar, which is the staple food crop of the villagers and which on that account is called *Juar Mat* (mother), has lost heavily. The addition of a reverential title to this cereal has a significance of its own. Juar was probably almost the only food crop produced in former days and possibly that is why it is called 'mother' the giver of all life, the nourisher. Even today the area under it does not fall much short of all other food crops combined.

Area under Juar	5,07,712 acres.
Area under other food crops excluding pulses	6,05,210 acres
Difference	97,468 acres or 19%

The crops may be classified as under —

Particular	Food crop	Oil seed	Cotton	Others	Other crops
Last settlement	10,62,116	1,34,181	2,87,004	23,836	81,887
Year of Revision	11,63,000	7,741	6,87,111	2,686	81,907
Increase	1,00,884		1,99,237		20
Decrease		8,148		21,149	

Food crops exceed all others combined by 37% but at the last settlement the excess was cent per cent. While the increase in food crops since the last settlement has been 9% only that in population and agricultural cattle is 29% and 30% respectively. It can reasonably be inferred that at these rates the quantity of food grains produced in the State may in future, if the tendency to grow more non-food crops increases or continues, fall short of its requirements. With the free trade system prevalent in British India this should not cause any anxiety but it is more desirable to be self-contained and self-supporting.

61. What the percentage of increase or decrease since the last settlement under each specified crop is will appear from the following statement —

Crop	INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	Amount	Percentage
RABI CROPS		
Wheat	+55,639	+11.7
Gram	+12,983	+72.5
Linseed	+1,812	+66.17
Poppy	-1,141	-58.73
Mughli Til	-2,247	-44.01
Barley	-958	+41.04
Kharif Crops		
Juar	-3,147	-0.22
Cotton	+1,99,278	+13.7
Till	-72,013	-68.42
Maize	-4,800	-6.38
Bayra	+1,371	+4.64
Pigeon	+7,454	+67.48
Urud, Mung	-1,270	+48.15
Arhar	-11,036	-23.16
Sugar cane	-771	-70.22
Double cropped	-19,529	-34.40

The highest increase is under cotton because it is the favourite crop and the greatest decrease under poppy which seems doomed. Cotton has beaten down even Juar and poppy is now restricted to 3,499 acres as against 23,835 acres at the last settlement. Poppy cultivation is now allowed only in the three parganas named below to the extent noted against each —

Garoth = 1,136 acres

Rampura = 462 „

Manasa = 1,901 „

Total = 3,499 acres

This area is 15% of that which was under poppy at the last settlement and only 1.95% of the total cropped area of the three parganas concerned. Still it relieves the tenants of a good share of the revenue demand payable by them as the figures below will show —

Pargana	Area (acres)	Value of opium produced in the area allowed	Percentage of value of opium to revenue demand
Garoth	1,136	80,250	31.70
Rampura	462	34,650	35.04
Manasa	1,901	1,42,575	56.64
Total	3,499	2,57,475	42.37

There is no prospect of resuscitation of opium cultivation in Holkar State and looking at the case from the moral point of view the financial

loss caused will be amply compensated for by the wholesome effects of abstinence and temperance. In the year of revision only 2,686 acres of poppy crop were returned. The reason of difference is that in that year opium settlements were delayed on account of settlement operations the Patwari staff not being available for that purpose.

Of the total area of 6,87,141 acres under cotton 57.80% occurs in district Nimar alone the remainder being distributed as under —

Indore	= 7.84%
Mahidpur	= 12.72%
Nemawar	= 10.65%
Rampura-Bhanpura	= 10.99%

The cotton produced in Holkar State is finer than that produced in Northern India, and fetches a higher price being classed under 'Oomra Variety'. The soil of the State is very well suited for the growth of cotton and the cultivators are making a full use of it so much so that other crops are being left in the back ground. The following figures will be found interesting —

District	Area under cotton in the year of revision	Percentage of cotton area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase in cotton area since last settlement
Indore	1,840	11.40	+159.47
Mahidpur	87,368	11.90	+112.68
Nimar	1,97,18	47.58	+174.47
Nemawar	1,1,210	10.47	+100.46
Rampura-Bhanpura	77,511	23.67	+276.52

It will be apparent from the above that increase since the last settlement has been enormous in all districts and in Nimar the proportion of area under cotton to cropped area is very high.

The next important crop is Juar which, as stated above, is the general food crop in villages. The table below will show how this crop has fared in the various districts after the last settlement.

District	Area under Juar in the year of revision	Percentage of Juar area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in Juar area since last settlement
Indore	18		
Mahidpur	75,900	18.90	-7.33
Nimar	98,451	16.9	+13.02
Nemawar	1,72,28	20.64	+4.87
Rampura-Bhanpura	27,121	10.27	-44.46
	1,73,171	41.71	+8.05

Juar is losing ground in competition with cotton. Nemawar has actually lost heavily. Indore too has lost but unlike Nemawar it has gained

substantially in other important crops also besides cotton. In other districts there is an increase but it is not commensurate with the increase in the cultivated area. Taking the State as a whole the cultivation of Juar has remained stationary although the cultivated area has gone up by 28%. Such a result is not at all surprising as it is the symptom of a desire to march with the times. The chances are that with the spread of civilizing influences Juar, as a food crop, may be replaced particularly in Malwa, by more palatable grains such as wheat, or more paying stuffs such as cotton, particularly in Nimar. This process has already commenced as will appear from the fact that in 20 years while the area under Juar has not expanded at all that under superior food crops, *viz.*, wheat, gram, rice and sugar cane has risen by 30% and under cotton by 139%.

In the year of revision wheat occupied 3,40,398 acres as against 2,84,760 acres at last settlement. The increase occurred in Malwa while there was a decrease below the plateau. The following figures are given districtwise —

District	Area of wheat in the year of revision	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease since last settlement
Indore	1,9,281	48.09	+44.71
Mahidpur	30,799	11.90	+22.75
Nimar	24,317	2.92	-34.95
Nemawar	48,503	26.84	-17.11
Rampura-Bhanupura	13,111	10.47	+15.52

Thus we find that Malwa and particularly Indore district is the seat of wheat cultivation. The wheat area in the latter alone exceeds by about 46,000 acres that of all other districts combined. Amongst the parganas of Indore district Depalpur is the one producing the greatest quantity and the best quality. In fact the wheat of that pargana alone goes by the name of Malwa wheat and fetches a slightly better price. Nimar's contribution towards wheat cultivation is comparatively very small. In that district wheat seldom grows without irrigation and while water level in irrigation wells has sunk low almost all energy there is concentrated on cotton for which the soil is very congenial. Nemawar has lost it along the line except in cotton. The different parganas of Indore district are compared in the following table with regard to their production of wheat —

Pargana	Area under wheat	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat area since last settlement
Indore	41,599	51.13	+79.43
Depalpur	84,045	50.80	+26.78
Nawar	47,722	19.00	+58.48
Mhow	11,796	27.0	+46.11
Petlad	23	0.15	-98.17

The chief product of parganas Indore, Depalpur and Sawer is wheat, and Depalpur, by reason of its having the largest proportion of first class wheat-growing soil, takes a more prominent place amongst them. Leaving Petlawad, which does not count at all, all other parganas have considerably increased their production of wheat which finds a ready and eager market in Indore city.

Of the other crops the following are more or less important —

Gram	..	= 1,00,801 acres
Bajra	..	= 75,998 „
Oil Seeds (Larseed, Maghi Til and Tilhi)	..	= 77,741 „
Maize	.	= 71,185 „

Gram is sown in all districts but comparatively more in Malwa than in Nimar and Nemwar. In Alampur Pargana of Bundelkhand gram is the chief crop. Bajra is allied to Juar and is almost entirely confined to Nimar district. Of the oil seeds Larseed and Tilhi occupy almost equal areas, the former more extensively in Indore district and the latter in Nimar. Maize grows on Gorma or manured soil. Bhils, Bhilalas and Barelas are very fond of it and the land around their isolated huts are generally utilized for the production of this grain. Such lands receive manure in the ordinary course from the inhabitants of the huts as well as from the cattle kept by them. The largest area under this crop occurred in pargana Sendhwa (of Barelas), parganas Seggon and Nisarpur (of Bhilalas) and pargana Petlawad (of Bhils).

Appendix No XIII embodies according to parganas and districts the area under each crop at last settlement and in the year of revision.

A map is also attached showing the predominating crop of each pargana.

62. Taking a retrospect, one finds that, as at present circumstanced, the staple crops of the State are cotton, Juar and wheat. The centre of cotton cultivation is Nimar district but its sphere is extending by leaps and bounds and today it is the most extensive and popular crop in the State. Juar which is the staple food crop of the rural population is the next extensive crop. With the spread of civilizing forces it is likely to recede in the background, and where humanly possible, is likely to be replaced, as a food crop, by cereals of superior quality and taste. Wheat also commands a large area and as the soil of the State, Nimar district excepted, is very suitable for its growth it has a great scope for further extension.

The following table which gives, at the lowest estimate, the value of the various agricultural products of the land will be found interesting.

Crop	Area in acres	Produce per acre	Total produce	Price per maund	Total value of the total produce
		Mds. strs.		Rs. & p.	Rs.
Cotton	6,87,141	4 0	27,48,84	2 0 0	2,47,37,076
Juar and Bajra ..	5,67,410	2½ 0	72,08,000	3 8 0	1,12,71,220
Oil-seeds ..	7,741	6 0	4,75,705	6 8 0	21,61,183
Wheat ..	5,40,518	4½ 0	17,31,711	4 8 0	68,07,060
Gram ..	1,60,801	5 0	7,04,023	4 0 0	20,16,080
Pice ..	17,576	1½ 0	74,446	6 0 0	4,46,658
Tuar (Athar) ..	33,000	4½ 0	1,71,073	7 8 0	6,66,760
Maire ..	71,195	5½ 0	3,01,518	3 0 0	11,74,554
Poppy ..	2,686	0 10	26,860	7 8 0 per acre	2,01,450
Other crops ..	27,610	4 0	3,00,440	4 0 0	16,93,760
Total	20,10,26		---		5,17,22,237

It will appear that the total land revenue of the State as now proposed and which amounts to Rs. 57,89,770 can be met from wheat alone. We shall return to this later in our chapter on assessment.

63. The Land Records Department was organised at the last Settlement by Mr H. J. Hove, the then Settlement Officer of the State. It consists of the following staff —

Director Land Records	..	..	...	1
Assistant Directors	..	.	.	2
Sadar Munsarims—(one for each district)			..	5
Munsarims—(one or more for each taluk) ..			..	41
Patwaris	.	..	.	805

A set of Patwarri rules was framed and schools were started at 5 centres, one in each district, for the instruction and training of Patwaris. These rules now need revision on account of changed conditions and I have no doubt that my locum tenens will be able to do it before he leaves the department.

The department has done some useful work but the net result has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. The object of the department was the maintenance of a correct and up-to-date system of land records. Efforts were, no doubt, made to attain this object, but owing to defects in the system of management and control they were not crowned with complete success, and the result was that the records were found to be lacking in thoroughness and accuracy. The system needs to be revised otherwise the revenue department will continue to face the same difficulties as it has been doing and the next Settlement Officer may not find his task any the easier. And here I should venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of his Highness's Government.

Land Records form the bulwark of revenue administration, it follows, therefore, that if the land records are in order the revenue administration is facilitated and simplified—in otherwise, anomalies are bound to occur with possibly undesirable if not disastrous, consequences. At the same time unqualified collaboration on the part of the local revenue officers is a desideratum. Just as the revenue administration would be wanting in an essential ingredient without a proper and well organized system of land records, so the Land Records Department would be subject to a great handicap and could hardly thrive if deprived of the active and whole-hearted support of the local Revenue Officers. Both are interdependent. At present the Director has his hands much too full with details which had better with advantage be left to the local Revenue Authorities.

In the United Provinces of British India District Officers are entirely responsible for land records. They have full control over the Patwaris etc., and exercise direct and effective supervision over their work. This method has worked very successfully in ordinary circumstances and, as far as my knowledge goes, the Provinces can boast of a land record system gratifying to all concerned. In Holker State a system of dual control exists, and the District Officer, therefore, does not feel that responsibility which is so essential for good work. The result is that the work of Patwaris remains unsupervised and unchecked and consequently incomplete and unreliable. I came across cases in which Patwaris of long standing knew very little about the conditions of outlying villages in their own circles. Most of the vast number of cases, with which the Settlement Department had to deal, had cropped up merely on account of incomplete records. In fairness both to the people and the State, a re-adjustment of the system is called for which, it is believed, can be carried out without much additional expenditure.

64 In the course of settlement operations, the Settlement Department came in constant contact with the Revenue Department and Revenue System and Revenue Administration. In fact the two departments are closely connected with each other and the success or otherwise of a settlement does reflect on the course and policy of the revenue administration. It will not, therefore, be out of place to refer to revenue system and its administration and to suggest means and ways, if any, for an improvement to enhance general prosperity.

The revenue administration is under the direction of a Minister designated the 'Revenue Minister', who is also a member of State Cabinet or Council. Besides revenue khalsa and Jagir, he controls forest, land records

and a few other minor departments. He has under him for revenue work Subhas (District Officer), one for each district, Ameens (Tahsildars), one for each Tahsil and Naib-Ameens (Naib Tahsildars), one for each Sub-Tahsil. This is the total strength of the superior Executive Staff of the Revenue Department. The Revenue Minister, in addition to his executive duties, has to attend Cabinet meetings for two days in a week and has also to hear appeals against the orders of Subhas in revenue cases.

The Subha is also the District Magistrate but he has not much hand in the criminal administration of the district. The Executive and Judicial duties are practically vested in separate functionaries—one under the Revenue Minister and the other under the High Court. The Subha is, however, the executive and revenue head of the district. Besides executive work, he disposes of original revenue cases and also tries appeals preferred against the orders of the Ameens.

The Ameen collects the land revenue and other State dues, executes orders of the higher authorities, discharges other executive functions with which he may be entrusted and decides mutation and other cases within his powers. He is the officer in charge of the local treasury, president of the municipality and acts as the sub-registrar for the registration of deeds and documents. The Land Records Sadar Munsarim owes allegiance to the Subha and the Munsarims and Patwaris to the Tahsildar but this subordination is anything but full and effective. The entire Land Records Staff is practically controlled from Sadar by the Director and neither the Subha nor the Tahsildar has time, nor do they feel an initiative for lack of responsibility, to take interest in the land records, which, as a necessary consequence, cannot and do not reach the desired level of accuracy and completeness, and due to this shortcoming the revenue administration loses a valuable ally.

65 The system of land revenue is Ryotwari whereby the actual cultivator of the soil engages direct with the State. Till the last settlement, and in pargana Bhikangaon till 1916, a body called 'Jardars' held sway over the cultivators but happily that body exists no longer and there are now no intermediaries between the State and the tenants. The tenant has the right of occupancy in the land which he holds provided he pays the revenue assessed thereon by the Settlement Officer. That right is heritable but not transferable except with the previous sanction of the Subha. But mortgage is neither permitted nor recognised. Occupancy right can ordinarily be acquired on payment to the State of an amount adjudged by competition. Uncultivated occupied land called "Siwai" was formerly treated as non-occupancy, i.e., ejectable at will, because it paid only a nominal revenue. Value of land having now risen considerably and there being a demand for land in many parts of the State, a few years before the commencement of the settlement operations, the occupiers of such land were given the option of either paying full revenue for it or surrendering it. The former alternative was accepted by all without demur, and, in the present settlement, all occupied land has been put down in one and the same category without any distinction of Ash (occupancy) and Siwai (non-occupancy). The uncultivated land, however, bears now a slightly lower rate of revenue than that imposed on the cultivated portion of the holding in view of the less profitable use to which it is put by the tenants. But this concession does not in any way detract from the holder's

full right of occupancy in it. A similar restriction existed on "bila-ijazat" land, i.e., land occupied out of the State waste without permission. A lot of such area formed part of the holdings. As it paid full revenue and as the State had lost nothing by its occupation in that way, the restriction was removed and all such land has in this settlement been recorded as possessing full occupancy rights. This has given satisfaction to the tenants and has saved them from a lot of unnecessary worry.

The tenant does not only enjoy a good deal of fixity in his tenure as explained above, he at the same time has the option of surrendering a part of his holding provided that part covers one whole survey number. Thus a tenant in Holkar State is much better off than an occupancy tenant in the United Provinces. A detailed comparison of the rights and privileges may be found useful.

The United Provinces	Holkar State
(1) Heritable	(1) Heritable
(2) Absolutely not transferable	(2) Transferable by permission
(3) Rent liable to be enhanced during the currency of settlement	(3) Rent not liable to enhancement during the currency of Settlement
(4) Surrender of part of holding not permitted	(4) Surrender of part of holding permitted
(5) Partition of holding not allowed without the Zamindar's consent	(5) Consent of only the Co-sharers is required
(6) Cannot plant trees without the consent of the zamindar	(6) Can plant trees

There is no codified Revenue Law and the administration is carried on by means of stray circulars some of which are very old. More than a decade ago, Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, an expert in revenue matters, who came on deputation to Holkar State, had prepared a draft of Revenue Code for the State. But it has not yet passed into law.

66. The agency for the collection of land revenue is the Patel, each village has a Patel appointed more or less on elective principles by the Subha. The Patel of Holkar State combines in him the functions of lambar-dar and headman of the United Provinces and is generally a respectable and reliable person who exercises a great influence in the village and who plays an important part in its administration. The appointment, dismissal, duties and remuneration of the Patel are governed by a set of rules framed at the last settlement by Mr. H. J. Hoare. These rules now require to be recast in order to be more comprehensive and to suit altered conditions. In a majority of cases the Patel enjoys a favoured holding called 'khoti' on which he has to pay only half the amount of revenue payable on ordinary holdings. Under the above rules this concession was to terminate in the present settlement. This however, caused depression and discontent, but His Highness's Government rose equal to the occasion and, in consideration of the useful services rendered and being rendered by the Patel, have decided to extend the tenure till the next settlement, thirty years hence.

67. Succession in land is governed by circular No. 13 of 1908. That circular permits succession in one of the two following ways only —

- (1) By inheritance
- (2) By sale with the previous sanction of the Subha

Inheritance has been held to exclude wills and gifts but includes adoption. Sale does not cover mortgage. Even exchanges between co-tenants were not allowed, but on a representation of the Settlement Department the circular was so amended as to recognise this form of transfer in order that consolidation of holdings might be encouraged. Mortgages take place in large numbers and are enforced by civil courts. This is an anomaly and should be removed one way or the other. A further restriction on sales is in the shape of payment to the State of at least two years' revenue payable on the land intended for sale. Although the circular does not say anything on the subject, these restrictions appear to have been imposed to prevent the passing of land to non-agriculturists. That object has not been gained and the only conditions precedent to the grant of sanction for sale have been the consent of the vendor and the payment of State Nazrana. So many actual sales had taken place without their having been given effect to in the village records that the Patwaris' papers were in a very chaotic condition and the Settlement Department had special rules enacted to legalise such sales. The Settlement Department had thus numerous sale cases to try and decide. Such a state of affairs was occasioned by the following causes:—

- (1) Neglect on the part of Patwaris to report sales
- (2) Apathy on the part of parties to the intending transaction to apply for sanction
- (3) Dilatory proceedings in the local Revenue Courts due partly to a defect in the system. Clear and unqualified consent of the vendor is insisted on at each stage of the proceedings, even though consideration money has been paid and possession delivered. This not infrequently, leads to much litigation, which could well be avoided, and even to blackmailing on the part of vendors. In clear cases of sale, possession and not consent should be the determining factor.

The tenant in Holkar State looks upon his holding as his landed property but at the same time he has an abiding faith in the sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja and is perfectly loyal. Judging from the privileges which he enjoys undisturbed and unworried, his notion as to his position is not entirely without foundation and everything which was done or attempted in this settlement had for its object the creation in the tenant of a greater sense of security of his possessions and of an increasing loyalty to the affectionate Sovereign whom he owed it.

68 The Ryotwari system entails much heavier duties and responsibilities on the administration than the zamindari, as in all matters the State has to deal direct with the tenants. Besides, there are subjects which in other places are hardly considered as the concern of the Revenue Department but which in Holkar State form part of Revenue Officers' duties. For all this the superior staff at present allowed is, I am afraid, not sufficient. The Subba, even in a big district like Nimar, has no assistant. Even the Revenue Minister, till lately, had practically none to help him in the discharge of his heavy and multifarious duties. Suffice it to say that the Revenue Department needs fresh looking into for it is needless to refer here to the results that must necessarily follow an over-worked lot of officials in such an important branch of the administration.

CHAPTER III

Assessment

69 The unit of administration in the State is the pargana, called 'Mahal', and it was likewise adopted for the purpose of settlement operations including the assessment of land revenue. This was not the case at last settlement. The charge of an officer was then a single unit which in some cases embraced even a whole district. That arrangement was hardly convenient and in the matter of assessment it sometimes proved so unwieldy as to produce too general a result. In the present settlement although in some cases a single officer held charge of more than one pargana the pargana was invariably treated as a unit by itself.

The pargana is made up of villages ranging from 9 to 248, all of which do not and cannot possess a similarity of features, characteristics, soils, advantages and disadvantages. This is specially so in Holkar State where Nature has been lavish in Her dispensation of varieties. To ascertain, for the purpose of assessment of land revenue, the true value of a village, which is really the unit of assessment, it is necessary to compare it with neighbouring villages having similar or almost similar qualities and advantages. To gain this object a pargana, unless its constituent villages are not much dissimilar to one another, requires to be divided into groups, called assessment circles, of villages where conditions are almost the same. For each such group a set of soil rates, called circle standard rates, have to be framed which, when applied to each village, give its value. These rates form the basis of assessment of land revenue in the group concerned.

In parts of Holkar State, situated as they are, it is not possible to form exactly topographical circles and a good many of the assessment circles consist of scattered villages or scattered groups of villages. In forming circles, therefore, topography was not the aim but congruity between its parts was the only point for consideration. I do not claim, owing to the nature of the country which was to be dealt with, that all the villages allotted to a circle are such as to be in perfect harmony with one another but the maximum of similarity was insisted upon and the circles that were formed are, I believe, up to that standard. Based on these principles the total number of assessment circles in the State was as high as 131 as compared with 67 at the last settlement. I give below in order of parganas a comparative statement of the number of circles.

District	Pargana	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLES	
		At last settlement	In the present settlement
Indore	Indore		5
" "	Mhow		"
" "	Sawer		6
" "	Dopalpur		5
" "	Jethawad		4

District.	Pargana	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLES	
		At last Settlement.	In the present settlement
Mahidpur	Mahidpur		8
"	Tarana	8	8
"	Alampur		1
"	Sunderal		5
Nimar	Khargone		3
"	Bhikangaon		5
"	Barwaha		5
"	Maheshwar	30	6
"	Kasrawad		5
"	Segaon		3
"	Sandhwa		4
"	Nearpur		6
Nemawar	Khategaon	6	7
"	Kannod		7
"	Kantaphor		5
Rampura—Bhanpura	Rampura		5
"	Bhanpura		6
"	Garoth	16	4
"	Manasa		2
"	Samel		2
"	Jirapur		2
"	Nandwal		
Total		67	181

70 The test of the correct formation of a circle is the minimum of variation in the relative value of its constituent villages arrived at by the application to them of standard rates. This test was applied as far as possible but in Holkar State it was not and could not be the only test. The last regular settlement had followed the famine of 1899-1900 and as a result of its effects the standard rates had to be varied freely and considerably to suit the then particular condition of each village in spite of its intrinsic value. This created a gap between villages of the same natural value which will take time to fill up. In framing circles, therefore, this fact too had to be taken into account as otherwise the villages which at last settlement were treated very leniently in view of their depreciation would hardly fit in. Take for example the case of two villages standing on the same natural footing. One was depreciated at last settlement and the other not. The former was necessarily assessed at Rs 2 per acre and the other at Rs 4. If both were to be included in the same circle the degree of divergence between them as to their present rent-paying capacity would be very sharp and while one would escape with a light assessment the other would be pressed too hard. At the same time to treat them very differently would defeat the very object for which the circle is framed. In the present settlement some of the villages

In parganas Khaigone and Nisarapur there exist tracts which are richer in irrigation sources. As at last settlement these tracts have been classed as separate circles for this reason alone irrespective of other considerations

In parganas Indore and Khategaon a few special circles were found necessary in order to be able to meet the situation caused by black buck and deer

Some more special circles need mention They are —

(1) The Nairbada circles consisting of villages situated in the region created by that river This is a region of rich alluvial soil—perhaps the richest in the State—and extends into several parganas of district Nimar

(2) The Chausala circles in district Nemawar to give special treatment to tracts of soils which require periodical rest, grow light crops and cannot be cultivated continuously

(3) Of the depreciated circles of last settlement only one, and a very small one, has been retained in pargana Manasa of Rampura-Bhanpura district The villages contained in the circle are still undeveloped

Appendix No. XIV gives the names of all the assessment circles together with the number of villages in each one as well as the standard circle rates

72. In Ryotwari estates there are hardly any exact data to form the basis of circle standard rates In zamindari estates, wherever that tenure exists, the actual *rents* payable by tenants to zamindars provide a safe and reliable source from which the standard rates can be evolved In Holkar State where the Ryotwari system prevails the *rent* paid by tenants is the *land revenue* itself and it is that rent which it is the business of the Settlement Officer to fix As shown elsewhere standard circle rates are a necessary preliminary to judge the merits of a village and ultimately to lead to assessment of land revenue thereon The absence of such data makes the task of the Settlement Officer rather difficult and he has to look into various directions to find means and material for building up the standard rates Anxious and careful inquiries were, therefore, made on the spot to ascertain whether the existing circle rates admitted of variation, and if so to what extent No forecast of the probable increase or decrease in the land revenue was prepared before the settlement operations were started One was prepared under the orders of the then Prime Minister when it was too late and although it gave some statistical idea of the pargana as a whole the conclusions then hurriedly arrived at could not, after minute local inspections, be completely adhered to It became clear, however, that rates of Nimar district, in particular, were susceptible of substantial increase

When making local inspections inquiries were made as to the capacity of each village in relation to the actual existing rates and tentative rates considered to be suitable were found out and noted The two sets of rates, viz., the actual existing rates and the ascertained rates were collated and the circle averages of both were struck and compared Prices of agricultural produce having risen the net increase therein calculated in the manner explained in this report in the chapter on Prices was then considered to see if any enhancement in the existing rates on the ground of increase in the

prices was possible. In doing so due regard was paid to the state of collections of the existing revenue demand, the condition of the tenantry and the general condition of the circle. Although, therefore, the increase in the prices after making all possible allowances was 18% the actual existing rates were enhanced to an appreciable extent in district Nimar and a few other parganas only. For reasons given elsewhere in this report Adan or irrigation rates were reduced in all Malwa parganas as well as in Alampur pargana. They were simply rounded off in Nemawar district and slightly raised in Nimar district. The dry rates, however, stand as below:—

Number of parganas in which dry rates have been reduced	...	...	1
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly reduced	...	...	2
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been rounded off	...	...	6
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been enhanced	...	...	12
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly enhanced	...	...	6
Total			27

It will appear that in 33% cases the actual existing dry rates have either been reduced or simply rounded off. In rounding off a rate the only change made was that pies were either omitted altogether or an anna was substituted for them. In 22% cases the dry rates have been enhanced to a slight extent and in the remaining 45% the enhancement in rates has been appreciable. The latter consist of the whole of district Nimar and a large part of district Indore. The following table gives their detail:—

District			Pargana	Percentage of enhancement of land revenue.
Nimar	..	..	1 Elargona	302
Do	..	..	2 Bhikunraon	254
Do	..	..	3 Katarwad	247
Do	..	..	4 Mohakhara	242
Do	..	..	5 B. Son	238
Do	..	..	6 Sonbhwa	237
Do	..	..	7 Lurwala	237
Do	..	..	8 B. Son	231
Indore	..	..	9 Indore	10
Do	..	..	10 Deopur	10
Do	..	..	11 Sagar	10
Do	..	..	12 Mohar	10

The parganas of district Nimar are an exception in the State and they have given a substantial increase in land revenue too. But in Indore district although dry rates have been raised the enhancement in land revenue is comparatively very small and in Mhow pargana it is almost nominal. The enhancements in land revenue as shown in the foregoing table are not wholly due to an increase in rates on the ground of the rise in prices but another cause also, which will be explained later on, has contributed in not an inconsiderable degree to bring about such results.

73 Appendix No XIV gives the standard rates for all the circles of the State. In actual assessment these rates have not been used in all cases or in their entirety but, where necessary, they were modified, within

25% either way, to suit individual cases. The following table will bear this out —

District	NUMBER OF VILLAGES ASSESSED AT				Total
	Unaltered standard rates	Enhanced standard rates	Reduced standard rates	Mixed rates	
Indore	224	103	129	105	661
Mahidpur	131	120	149	44	444
Nimar	398	258	498	250	1,404
Nimnawar	118	1	101	103	322
Rampura-Bhanpura	253	174	285	74	786
Total	1,114	656	1,162	582	3,557*

*4 villages have no holdings as area

While, therefore, circle rates were the standard they had to be varied, as at last settlement, to avoid excessive enhancement or to meet the case of villages which are above or below the circle standard. In some cases even the limit of 25% had to be exceeded in anticipation of special sanction. Such cases are —

District	NUMBER OF VILLAGES ASSESSED AT	
	More than 25% above standard rates	More than 25% below standard rates
Indore		1
Mahidpur		
Nimar	6	37
Nimnawar		
Rampura-Bhanpura	1	10
Total	7	48

From the above it will be abundantly clear that the circle standard rates err on the side of leniency rather than the other way. The general policy pursued in the present settlement, under the able guidance of Sir Reginald Glancy, Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister to the Holkar Darbar, was a considerate one which vouchsafed a margin of profits to the cultivators such as could make them contented and happy, and contentment of the cultivators of the soil is a great asset for the well-being of the State and leads ultimately to a much more prosperous future. As a concrete example of the nature of the policy adopted I quote below the results of crop experiments carried out in fields of average quality in district Nimar which has given a far higher enhancement in land revenue than any other district of the State.

	Parasana Khargone		Parasana Segson	
	Md.	St.	Md.	St.
Yield of cotton per acre	4	1	4	2
Yield of Tur per acre	4	25	8	0
Average	4	10	6	13½

The year of experiment was a lean one and the above averages may be considered as the minimum. These yields give a net income of Rs. 20-4-0 and Rs. 10-8-0 per acre for cotton and Juar respectively. Compared with these the highest and the lowest standard rates per acre in the two Parganas named above are —

	High est Rate	Low est Rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Larjana Kharijiri	1 0 0	0 5 0
Pargana Sujanpur	3 4 0	0 6 0

The standard rates are on a sliding scale and, as will be seen from the above figures, leave a very full margin for the cultivators.

The profits of the cultivators have increased in more than one way since the last settlement. *First*—By rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and *Secondly*—By extension in the cultivation of better paying crops such as wheat and cotton. In respect of the more important crops *viz.*, cotton, Juar, Bajra, wheat, gram and maize, both combined, give an increase of about 133% in the gross profits of the cultivators. In view of this a higher increase in the standard rates would be justified but for reasons given above the rates have been kept low and, as will appear from the foregoing tables, were further lowered in actual assessment in a number of cases.

71. At last settlement three sets of rates were used or fixed for the assessment of land revenue—one for the cultivated part of the holding called “Ashi”—one for the uncultivated part called “Siwan” and the third, called “Nawinabadi” or new cultivation rates, for the land which came into the tenants’ occupation after the settlement. The rates in the first set were full. Those in the second were concession rates and the rates of the third set were about 25% less than those of the first. The total revenue fixed at last settlement amounted to Rs. 37,13,659 as per detail below —

	Rs.
On cultivated irrigable	5,69,956
Ditto dry	29,12,561
Total cultivated	35,02,520
On Uncultivated	2,11,139
Total	37,13,659

This amount of revenue went on swelling from year to year as more and more land was taken up at new cultivation rates until it reached the figure of Rs. 51,97,425 in the year of revision thus giving an increase of Rs. 14,83,766 or about 10% which accrued during the term of the last settlement. This item, being 3/4ths of that which the full cultivation rates would give, is short by about Rs. 3,71,000 and to an enhancement

to this extent the State was entitled as a matter of course, so that out of the total enhancement of Rs 5,92,345 roughly Rs 2,21,345 only are due to a rise in the rates. In other words out of the total enhancement of 11 4% the rates are virtually responsible for 4 3% only.

75. Assessment is a process for calculating the rental value of a village with a view to ascertain and fix the amount of revenue payable to the sovereign power for the use of land. It is the right of a sovereign, recognised from times immemorial, to share in the profits derived from land by its occupants and it is that share which it is the primary object of the settlement operations to determine. Assessment means the fixation of that share and is one of the most important and difficult items of the settlement operations. It is most important because it affects the pockets of the ryots as well as the coffers of the State. It is most difficult because it involves the consideration of many matters and a slight indiscretion may be attended with serious results to either party.

The Sovereign's share in the produce of land, as mentioned in Hindu Shastras, is 1/6th of the gross yield but in the present stage of evolution of the country this proportion is, perhaps, a bit too high and cannot be strictly adhered to in Holkar State where land revenue is paid directly by the cultivators.

76. The first stage in assessment after formation of circles and the selection of standard rates is to find out the rental-value of the villages. Taking the standard value (value arrived at by the application of circle standard rates) as the nucleus the considerations which weigh with the assessing officer are, broadly speaking, these :-

(a) whether the village comes up to the circle standard or not? If not, to what extent is it above or below it?

(b) the character and capacity of the soils,

(c) the caste, character and economic condition of the tenantry,

(d) the state of collections of the existing revenue demand and causes of outstanding arrears, if any,

(e) the development or otherwise since the last settlement,

(f) the character of the crops produced,

(g) the distance from the market,

(h) the means of communication,

(i) the paying capacity of the cultivators,

(j) any special advantage or disadvantage,

(k) avoidance of sudden and excessive enhancement.

These points formed the subject of inquiry by assessing officers in their village to village inspections and the standard rates had to be varied, where necessary, to admit of an assessment fair to both parties. A table is given in paragraph 73 to show the extent of variation of circle standard rates and it will appear from it that full consideration was given to the circumstances affecting the village in any way whatsoever.

Pargana.	Attested expiring demand.	Revenue as now assessed	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
			Amount	Percentage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sawer	8,24,414	3,53,712	+29,298	+9 08
Petlawad	27,579	29,185	+1,606	+5 82
Mahidpur ..	4,59,460	4,87,919	+28,459	+6 19
Tarana	4,35,532	4,57,292	+21,760	+5 00
Sundersi .	25,641	26,611	+970	+3 78
Alampur	66,457	67,353	+896	+1 35
Khargono	1,87,601	2,44,168	+56,567	+30 15
Bhikangaon	2,03,626	2,55,302	+51,676	+25 38
Segaon	1,11,055	1,45,084	+34,029	+30 64
Sendhwa	67,699	87,112	+19,413	+28 68
Nisarpur	1,15,924	1,47,276	+31,352	+27 05
Barwaha	1,67,431	2,13,729	+46,298	+27 65
Maheshwar	1,07,540	2,03,129	+95,589	+88 81
Kasrawad	1,88,374	2,34,851	+46,477	+24 67
Khategaon	2,44,595	2,73,510	+28,915	+11 82
Kannod	1,83,781	1,44,782	-38,999	-21 24
Kantaphor	1,34,975	1,46,895	+11,920	+8 86
Garoth	2,53,224	2,68,729	+15,505	+6 12
Rampura . . .	98,434	98,893	+459	+0 46
Bhanpura .. .	94,585	91,830	-2,755	-2 91
Jirapur . . .	2,35,004	2,46,887	+11,883	+5 05
Manasa . . .	2,87,375	2,51,730	-35,645	-12 39
Sunel	1,57,683	1,62,312	+4,629	+2 94
Nandwal . . .	11,936	12,884	+948	+7 94
Total	51,97,425	57,89,770	+5,92,345	+11 40

It will be found that assessment was not simply automatic and that enhancement in revenue was not the only aim. Relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of parganas Bhanpura and Nandwal has been actually reduced. The following synopsis will give a clear idea.

Number of parganas and villages in which revenue has been reduced		NUMBER OF PARGANAS AND VILLAGES IN WHICH THE ENHANCEMENT IS					
		Below 3%	From 3 to 6%	From 7 to 10%	From 10 to 20%	From 20 to 25%	Above 25%
Parganas	2	3	4	9	1	2	6
Villages :	303	254	467	594	708	257	964
							3,547

NOTE.—Revenue of 7 villages has not been altered and 7 villages have no assessable area.

Exactly two-thirds of the total number of parganas are such in which the revenue has either been reduced or where the enhancement is 10%.

79 Before actual assessment rent-rate reports were prepared and submitted to His Highness's Government. The amounts of revenue based on standard rates and sanctioned provisionally as per those reports are compared below with those assessed.

Pargana	Revenue according to standard rates	Revenue as now assessed	Increase+ or decrease—
	Rs	Rs	
Indore	3,62,601	3,62,134	—475
Mhow	2,07,835	2,08,793	+958
Dejapur	5,73,759	5,68,614	—5,145
Sawer	3,52,565	3,57,712	+5,147
Patlawaal	29,145	29,185	+40
Balapur	4,88,931	4,87,419	—1,512
Tarana	4,57,339	4,57,292	—47
Sundersi	26,622	26,611	—11
Alampur	67,370	67,371	+1
Phargon	2,59,000	2,44,163	—14,837
Bhikargarh	2,40,910	2,57,792	+16,882
Sesoon	1,56,712	1,45,084	—11,628
Sundhwa	88,276	87,112	—1,164
Durgapur	1,47,856	1,47,276	—580
Larraha	2,17,247	2,14,754	—2,493
Maheshwar	2,09,646	2,07,129	—2,517
Kasrawad	2,17,755	2,34,851	+17,096
Khatgaon	2,74,120	2,74,510	+390
Kaunod	1,44,711	1,44,732	+21
Kantajhar	1,46,005	1,46,815	+810
Garoth	2,69,157	2,68,729	—428
Lampura	99,555	98,817	—738
Phanjura	99,491	91,871	—7,620
Jampur	2,46,437	2,46,777	+340
Manasa	2,40,011	2,41,779	+1,768
Sundel	1,67,972	1,62,312	—5,660
Nandwa	12,809	12,884	+75
Total	5,18,729	5,18,771	+42

The revenue as finally assessed and sanctioned fell short of the provisional amount by Rs 29,150. In 7 parganas out of 27 it was increased and in the remaining 20 decreased. These departures, substantial in several cases, carry their own significance in as much as they prove the absence of any fixed object and the open mind of the assessing officers.

80 The revenue as now assessed gives an all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre of occupied area and of Rs 2-14-1 per acre of cultivated area. The incidences are compared districtwise in the following table —

District	INCIDENCE OF REVENUE PER ACRE OF CULTIVATED AREA			INCIDENCE OF REVENUE PER ACRE OF OCCUPIED AREA		
	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore	8 6 9	8 8 8	3 12 8	2 0 0	2 9 5	2 12 10
Mahidpur	3 1 1	8 10 1	1 12 10	2 7 0	2 5 5	2 7 6
Nemawar	2 2 3	2 13 7	7 1 11	1 9 5	1 9 9	1 12 4
Nimar	1 8 6	1 7 6	1 13 1	1 2 7	1 1 7	1 6 3
Rampura Bhanpura	7 7 4	8 9 1	3 8 10	2 13 0	2 8 8	2 10 7
Average for the State	2 6 9	2 10 1	2 14 1	1 13 7	1 13 7	2 1 0

The incidence of last settlement per cultivated acre is lower than that which the expiring demand gives, the reason being that at the last settlement Siwan or uncultivated area was assessed at nominal rates on certain conditions. Those conditions having disappeared full cultivation rates were imposed on that area before the present settlement operations were started. The all-round incidence is the highest in district Indore owing to preponderance of the best soil. While Nimar district gives the highest enhancement in revenue the all-round incidence in it is the lowest as in respect of soils it is the poorest of the lot. The incidence per cultivated acre also is the lowest in that district.

81 An analysis of the incidences of the present assessment is given below —

District	On irrigable area	On dry cultivated area	On uncultivated area	All round
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore	10 12 10	2 17 11	1 14 9	7 12 10
Mahidpur	11 5 0	2 8 8	1 13 11	2 7 6
Nimar	8 0 0	1 6 7	0 13 1	1 6 3
Nemawar	6 7 6	2 1 5	1 5 0	1 12 4
Rampura-Bhanpura	10 0 6	2 6 5	1 11 2	2 10 7
Average for the State	9 9 0	2 1 1	1 6 7	2 1 0

The irrigation rates having been generally reduced for reasons given in another place the all over incidence per acre of irrigable area is 11.8 per cent below that of last settlement. The incidence in Malwa which ranges from Rs 10.0-6 to Rs 11.5 0 per acre is higher than that below the plateau. This is natural as irrigation is much more important in the former than in the latter. The wet incidence is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as the dry one and the difference between the two is quite justified by the circumstances. Excepting a small area of poppy and other sundry crops, such as sugarcane, wheat is the only other wet crop grown in the State and it grows well the soil being very suited for it especially in Malwa.

a lower rate has actually been levied. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja were generous enough to accept unhesitatingly the proposals made by me in this direction. By doing so the State has gladly foregone a legitimate income of about Rs 2½ lacs per annum but that temporary loss has been amply compensated by the gratitude of the ryots which it has earned by this decision. However, the fact remains, as has been explained at length in another chapter, that the burden of assessment falls almost entirely on the cultivated area.

An all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre for a country where the soils are preponderatingly fertile and where cotton and wheat grow in abundance is any thing but high. Considering, however, that 30 per cent of the occupied area is uncultivated that incidence is not too low either.

The accompanying map shows the incidences of assessed revenue per acre of occupied area.

The highest incidence is in parganas Depalpur and Alampur and the lowest in parganas Segaoon and Soudhwa. On the whole the plateau gives a higher incidence than the country below it and this result is fully justified by the quality of soils.

83 One supreme test of the fairness of the assessment is how it is received by the ryots. In the case of Holkar State this test has given a very happy result as out of 2,08,711 holdings of which pattas were distributed to tenants the assessment of only 966 was objected to. The percentage of objections to assessment in Holkar State was 0.46 only while in Rewa State, the settlement of which has just been concluded, the number of such objections was as high as 63,616.

Another test is the proportion which the assessment takes to the gross produce. An attempt has been made in paragraph 62 to frame an estimate of the produce and the share of the State in it as brought out by the assessment made is about one-eleventh. Thus in fixing its revenue demand the State has not insisted on the Shastric proportion but has yielded to the new order of things.

84 A sudden and excessive enhancement in revenue, although justifiable on valid grounds, naturally breeds discontent and is, therefore, hardly conducive to prosperity. Keeping this principle in view a good many villages had to be treated still more leniently in order to help them from being too hard pressed and the number of such villages was not less than 400. To attain this object the standard rates had to be reduced more than 25%, the fixed limit, in a number of cases a list of which is given in Appendix No. XV. That list also contains those villages in which the rates had to be raised beyond that limit in order to bring them upto the mark but the number of such villages is comparatively very small. All such cases required special sanction and the Government of His Highness accorded it.

85 Though situated within occupied and cultivated parts of parganas and though quite removed from the range of forest proper 920 villages suffer in various ways from forest demarcation lines which unnecessarily run through or near them. Such villages also needed consideration and the rates had to be reduced on that account also.

86 The second stage in assessment is the distribution of the revenue, fixed as above, over the tenants' holdings. This was a tedious process in Holkar State as it was but fair to the tenant to apprise him of all the necessary details of assessment in order to enable him to represent his case if any mistake had crept into his patta or if the land revenue assessed on him had been incorrectly calculated or, in his opinion, was unduly high. In the course of distribution the revenue was further moderated by being made progressive in the following cases —

(1) If the rise in the revenue of a holding was more than 25% of the expiring rental it was made so progressive that the enhancement in any year did not exceed 25% of the expiring revenue or of the increase, whichever was the greater, provided that when the total revenue of a holding including the enhancement did not exceed Rs 5 no progression was allowed, provided further that the final revenue was in any case to be reached in the fourth year.

(2) In case of improvements made in irrigation sources, viz, wells and others, the revenue of the holding concerned has been so regulated as to admit of the concessions promised in Council Resolution No 217 passed on 31st March, 1909

Effect was duly given in assessment to concessions enjoyed by certain classes of tenants They are —

(1) Moghias, a criminal tribe, have been assessed at rates less by 2 annas in the rupee than the ordinary rates

(2) Kamiam tenants that is those who hold land at favoured rates

(3) Foreigners in Rumpura-Bhanpura district who have been given waste lands at concession rates

(4) Bhils in pargana Petlawad

87 The fiscal results of the assessment are given in the accompanying statement —

Pargana	REVENUE DEMAND IN THE YEAR			Full Revenue	Remarks
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
1 Indore	3,57,127	3,60,214	3,61,104	3,62,261	
2 Mhow	2,07,722	2,07,400	2,08,075	2,08,762	
3 Dopalpur	1,66,123	1,68,271	1,68,673	1,68,647	
4 Sawer	3,51,750	3,52,600	3,53,668	3,53,770	
5 Petlawad	28,408	28,922	28,181	29,277	
District Indore	1,09,071	1,17,975	15,20,452	1,22,717*	*Includes Rs 3,367 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 67 since remitted on objections to assessment
6 Mahidpur	4,80,806	4,85,377	4,86,450	4,88,041	
7 Farana	4,17,621	4,18,801	4,18,300	4,17,330	
8 Sandersi	26,214	26,481	26,566	26,622	
9 Alampur	66,977	67,227	67,111	67,350	
District Mahidpur	10,76,222	10,34,916	10,36,915	10,39,312*	*Includes Rs 3,226 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 167 since remitted on objections to assessment
10 Khargone	2,22,810	2,31,961	2,30,696	2,44,238	
11 Bhukanagan	2,41,111	2,41,883	2,39,949	2,51,319	
12 Segaon	1,30,581	1,30,101	1,31,654	1,40,117	
13 Sindhwa	78,080	81,321	85,707	87,109	
14 Nisarpur	1,31,758	1,43,115	1,40,437	1,47,289	
15 Barwaha	1,97,106	2,07,855	2,11,731	2,13,881	
16 Maheshwar	1,30,167	1,98,125	2,01,111	2,03,347	
17 Kasrawad	2,11,360	2,28,112	2,31,798	2,33,811	
District Nimar	11,16,418	11,87,106	12,10,829	12,31,161*	*Includes Rs 9,154 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 518 since remitted on objections to assessment
18 Khatgaon	2,69,494	2,72,761	2,73,600	2,74,026	
19 Kantaphor	1,44,692	1,46,232	1,46,640	1,46,000	
20 Kamed	1,42,257	1,43,743	1,44,867	1,44,740	
District Nemawar	5,56,131	5,62,736	5,61,611	5,61,671*	

Pargana	REVENUE DEMAND REALIZABLE IN THE			Full Revenue	Remarks
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
21 Garoth	2,61,100	2,64,787	2,60,178	2,68,722	
22 Rampura	96,830	98,096	98,468	98,908	
23 Bhaupura	90,600	91,107	91,544	91,832	
24 Timpur	2,12,163	2,14,081	2,14,742	2,16,990	
25 Mauasa	2,42,011	2,41,338	2,48,081	2,51,786	
26 Sanel	1,79,982	1,60,717	1,61,214	1,62,317	
27 Sandwal	12,731	12,813	12,838	12,881	
District Rampura—Bhaupura	11,07,476	11,17,963	11,23,088	11,32,817*	*Includes Rs 9,861 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 73 since remitted on objections to assessment
Total	66,14,642	67,20,618	67,55,915	67,91,741*	*Includes Rs 2,887 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 1,071 since remitted on objections to assessment

88 Being entirely dependent on rainfall the history of Holkar State is naturally a chequered one. Appendix No XVI, *Collections of Land Revenue demand* which embodies the amounts of collections and arrears of the revenue demand for 10 years preceding the year of revision, (earlier figures could not be obtained) gives some idea of the set-backs which the State received during the decade. Collections in the first three years of the decade were full as showing that the State had recovered from the effects of two previous famines, but, as the two succeeding years were bad from the point of view of agriculture as well as of health, collections in those years were below the mark. In one year rainfall was much below the normal and in the other influenza had laid the population low. Since then, as the following statement giving percentages of collections shows, collections never reached the former level and a sum of Rs 23,60,465 is reported as being in arrears till December 1925. These arrears include, I believe, many items which ought to have been written off long ago as also such items payment of which has been withheld or stopped pending decision of certain matters. This leaves still a large amount of outstanding arrears most of which, as far as I am aware, is realizable. In Holkar State the machinery of collections is rather elastic and a large part of the arrears can be attributed to that cause. Collections are, therefore, a poor indication of the real state of affairs. Full consideration was, however, paid in assessment to this item. Arrears have gone on accumulating from the time of the last settlement and it is time they were settled once for all as it is desirable that the tenants should now begin with a clean slate.

89 Much depends on when and how much you realize from the tenant. If payment of the revenue is demanded from him before he is in a position to make it or if he is required to pay in excess of what he can spare without causing hardship to himself he is driven to the money-lender and consequently gets into trouble. After careful inquiries Mr H J Hoare had fixed the following dates —

	For Kharif Kist	For Rabi Kist
Malwa districts	15th February	20th May
Nimar and Nemawar districts and Alampur pargana	20th January	1st May

In Malwa owing to cooler climate crops take a little longer time to ripen than in other parts of the State—hence later dates were fixed for it. These dates having been found to be suitable have been maintained. Mr Hoare had also fixed the proportion of the revenue to be realized with each Kist. This proportion varied with the amount of Rabi and Kharif crops then sown in each village. Conditions have changed since then and it became necessary to alter the proportions. Accordingly crop statements were examined personally by me and the proportions for Rabi and Kharif payments have been so re-adjusted as to be in harmony with the present arrangement of crops. The proportions so revised, while causing the least inconvenience to the tenants, will enable, in a normal year, the revenue demand to be realized easily and in good time.

The general scale followed in fixing the proportion of revenue payable at each Kist is as follows —

Kharif crop in annas	Kharif Kist in annas	Rabi Kist in annas
14 and over	12 As	4 As
12 to 14	10 "	6 "
10 to 12	8 "	8 "
4 to 8	4 "	12 "
2 to 4	2 "	14 "

As compared with the anna value of crops payment for Kharif has been put at a lower level for two reasons, viz ,

(1) Kharif crops except cotton are less paying than Rabi crops in general, and

(2) to enable the tenant to take time for disposing of a part of his produce to a possible better advantage.

90 The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years. It is the term of settlement and also the duty of a sovereign to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots as often as may be necessary in the interest of either party but a stage has now reached in evolution when frequent settlements have come to be looked upon with disfavour. Having had experience of eight settlements I am in a position to say, that, whatever the advantages of a settlement may be to the State and the ryots, settlement operations greatly disturb the equilibrium of the tenants. In the United Provinces the term has just been extended from 30 to 40

years But Holkar State is hardly so developed yet as that province is and His Highness's Government have accepted my recommendation to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of district Nemawar which at present being in a state of under-development has been settled for 20 years only

91 The present settlement takes effect from the Rabi Kist of 1927 (MAY 1927) in districts Nimai and Nemawar and in the rest of the State from the Kharif Kist of 1928 (February 1928) Owing to causes, which will be explained later on, settlement of land revenue demand of the State was delayed making it necessary to carry on the operations at a high pressure This is the reason why the whole State is now compressed into two dates only As this is likely to give trouble at next settlement I propose the following roster for the consideration of His Highness's Government

Targana	Date from which the present Settlement takes effect	Date on which the term of the present Settlement expires	Date on which the present Settlement should terminate	Date on which Settlement operations should be started
Khatagaon	May, 1927	May, 1947	May, 1947	October, 1945
Kannod	Ditto	Ditto		
Kantaphor	Ditto	Ditto		
Khargone	Ditto	May, 1957	May, 1957	October, 1955
Bhikangaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Barwaha	Ditto	Ditto		
Maheshwar	Ditto	Ditto		
Kharwad	Ditto	Ditto		
Sezgaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Nisarpur	Ditto	Ditto		
Sandwa	Ditto	Ditto		
Indore	February, 1928	February, 1958	May, 1958	October, 1956
Mhow	Ditto	Ditto		
Deopur	Ditto	Ditto		
Sawer	Ditto	Ditto		
Ichhawad	Ditto	Ditto		
Mahadpur	Ditto	Ditto	May 1959	October, 1957
Tarana	Ditto	Ditto		
Sonderi	Ditto	Ditto		
Alampur	Ditto	Ditto		
Rampura	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1960	October, 1958
Bhanpura	Ditto	Ditto		
Garoth	Ditto	Ditto		
Samel	Ditto	Ditto		
Jirapur	Ditto	Ditto		
Manasa	Ditto	Ditto		
Sandwal	Ditto	Ditto		

92 At last settlement a separate set of rates was fixed for new cultivation, *i.e.*, for land acquired after the settlement. Such land was only roughly soil-classed then and had to be classified in detail in the present settlement. People having now become fully acquainted with the methods of soil classification the Government of His Highness have accepted my proposal which requires full and detailed classification at the very outset. This has obviated the necessity of framing a separate set of rates and the rates at which the village uncultivated occupied land has now been assessed will, I hope, be employed for land to be acquired hereafter except in district Rampura-Bhanpura where plenty of waste land is still available and which needs more concession.

A Retrospect 93 To give a concise but clear idea of the whole case it may be put in a nutshell thus —

Since the last settlement the State has made considerable improvement in all directions that is to say

Population has increased by	.	.	29 14%
Agricultural stock has increased by		..	29 71%
Occupied area has increased by	.	.	39 85%
Cultivated area has increased by		..	25 46%

Against these an enhancement of 11 40% has been made in the expiring land revenue demand of the State. It is true that since the last settlement the revenue demand has risen considerably—by 55 90%—but the addition made to it during the term of the settlement was for new cultivation and Siwai only and that at 3/4ths of the full rates. After making up that deficiency the enhancement on the score of rise in prices and other grounds amounts to 4 3% only. The assessment as now made while bringing an additional annual income of about Rs. 6 lacs to the State has been received by the cultivators with the least murmur. In four out of five districts the term of the present settlement has been fixed at 30 years instead of 20. This will enable the districts to flourish on undisturbed for a sufficiently long time. The uncultivated area possessed by the tenants has not been interfered with and has been assessed at easy rates with this additional concession that in case any part of it is brought under cultivation the revenue as now fixed on it shall not be raised during the term of the settlement. This is likely to encourage extension of cultivation.

The irrigation rates have been reduced and the land which may be newly irrigated will continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement. Thus irrigation which was systematically being neglected has now a chance of revival and probably of expansion also.

The State abounds in rich and fertile soils, the tenants are contented, happy and loyal, and the climate is healthy. I have, therefore, no doubt that the revenue demand is now fixed and which on a liberal calculation does not give to the State more than 1/11ths of the total yield from agricultural land can be paid without any difficulty whatsoever.

CHAPTER IV

History of Settlement Operations,

54 The last regular Settlement of the State was made in the years 1904 to 1907 by the late Mr H J Hoare, I C S. It was the first regular settlement of the State. The term of that settlement expired on the following dates, *viz*,

Parganas Khargone and Bhukangaon	30th June, 1925
The rest of Nimai district	} - 30th June, 1926
The whole of Nemawar district	
The rest of the State	.. 30th June, 1927

Settlement operations were started in 1923 with Rao Bahadur V K Mulye as Settlement Commissioner. He began with a traverse survey of district Nemawar but before that work could be brought to a successful termination he resigned in 1924. The work done so far was adjudged to be unacceptable and was shelved without any further action being taken. A sum of about Rs 42,000 was incurred by the State on these operations.

95 Mr Mulye was succeeded by Mr K. G. Reshimwale, now Revenue Minister in His Highness's Government. Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, a retired Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, who had settled a district in that province, was then the Revenue Minister and he took a personal interest in the Settlement Department which was under his charge. By this time the Ruler had reconsidered the situation and with the advice of the then Prime Minister, the late Mr D M Narsingh Rao, had laid down the following principles for future work.

(1) Resurvey was not required, that done at last settlement being accepted as correct.

(2) The existing maps to be brought up-to-date by correction where necessary.

(3) Soil classification of cultivated land done at last settlement to be accepted as correct as far as possible.

(4) The rest of the holdings area to be soil classed.

On these lines Mr Reshimwale commenced work in parganas Khargone, Bhukangaon, Sendhwa and Khategaon in the first instance and subsequently took up parganas Maheshwar and Kasiawad also. But he too could not stay long and had to give up the job in March 1925. His Highness was then pleased to appoint me to the office and I took over charge about the middle of April 1925. Immediately after my appointment, Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, the Revenue Minister, who in fact was controlling the whole operations, left Indore and I was deprived of his ripe experience and able guidance. But the redeeming feature was that His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to evince more interest in the department and considering its importance and the necessity of immediate work the settlement portfolio was taken up by Mr D M Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, himself.

I began by making a tour in the parganas to inspect the work that was going on and to acquire a first hand knowledge of the country in order to be able to draw up a set of instructions for the guidance of the staff.

Unfortunately I found potent defects in the system of work such as could not be remedied without going over the same ground again & q, no discrimination was made between the cultivated and uncultivated parts of a field and the record was not prepared according to actual facts

The staff was mostly untrained and there was, in consequence, little unanimity between the methods followed in the different charges. In fairness to Mr. Reshimwale I must state here that he was hardly to blame for this state of affairs. He had practically no powers which are required to control a big and temporary staff. All these facts were brought to the notice of the Prime Minister who, though sorry that one more year should be lost, decided that in the circumstances a fresh beginning was absolutely necessary. This second failure cost about Rs. 1,20,000.

96 The term of settlement of two parganas had now expired and there was no alternative but to extend it. At the same time it was desired that attempts should be made, as much as possible, to make up for the lost time. It is my pleasant duty to state that Mr. D. M. Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, threw himself heart and soul into the work and but for his personal interest and active support it would have been difficult to organize the department on such a large scale. He worked hard in the matter of framing of rules for the conduct of settlement operations and held a conference of Subhas and others in which all the preliminary arrangements were discussed and settled and whole-hearted co-operation from the revenue authorities was demanded and enjoined. Twenty-two inspecting and assistant settlement officers were appointed, most of whom were local men. In spite of my representation field work of the whole State consisting of 27 parganas, 3,561 villages and 6,970 square miles was taken up at one and the same time. Field work included map correction, record writing and soil classification. Before actual work was begun the entire field staff *viz.*, the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims, the Munsarims and the Patwaris were given practical training. Along with them a certain number of candidates was also trained to serve as a reserve and to act for Patwaris when and where necessary. In the first instance the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims and the Munsarims were trained by me personally for a period of 15 days and they were then posted to centres selected at 12 convenient places in different parts of the State to train up Patwaris and candidates in survey, map correction, record writing and soil classification. They were equipped with detailed written instructions from me and during the training course of 2 months two inspecting officers and myself kept on moving to supervise the training work. Certain Subhas and Amceus also helped in supervision as well as in the arrangements for the collection of Patwaris and candidates. After completion of the course the Patwaris and candidates were subjected to a regular examination. Under the influence of certain mischief-mongers the Patwaris objected to the examination and set up an agitation but the Prime Minister remained firm and the crisis was happily averted. I may here mention the names of Mr. K. B. Tiloo, my Senior Assistant, and Mr. Kesho Someshwar, late Subha of Indore, who were particularly useful in this connection. The examination was duly held and was subsequently appreciated by the Patwaris. As a result of the examination all incompetent, old and infirm Patwaris were weeded out and made

over to the revenue department for employment as substitute Patwaris for revenue work, His Highness's Government having sanctioned the appointment of such substitutes to the extent of 1/5th of the total number of Patwaris in order that all the Patwaris may be available for field operations. By the end of October 1925 the organization was complete and the State was divided into 20 charges each under an Assistant Settlement Officer. But work could not be started until December 1st as owing to scanty rainfall the whole staff was required to prepare crop statements.

97 Beginning from 1st December 1925 map correction, record writing and soil classification of the whole State were finished by the end of June 1926, i.e., within 7 months. During this period I was constantly supervising the field operations and inspecting for assessment purposes the whole of pargana Khaigone consisting of 248 villages. I was ably and faithfully assisted in the work of supervision by Messrs K B Tiloo and Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officers who also at the same time made assessment inspections of the following Parganas

Mr K B Tiloo —

The whole of Nemawar district	..	362 villages
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B Kalicharan Singh —

Pargana Maheshwar	,	146	„
Do Kasrawad		182	„
Do Sendhwa		118	„
		— —	
		446	„

Field work gave a lot of trouble and caused no less anxiety, its completion before the advent of rains being absolutely necessary and desirable. Most of the Patwaris' maps were in a miserable condition and it was impossible to use them for purposes of correction. It was, therefore, decided to use the original survey sheets for that purpose. Map correction involved a lot of work as the changes which had taken place within 20 years, i.e., after the last settlement, and those changes were numerous and large, had either not been shown on the maps or if shown were incorrect. The majority of the Patwaris of the State are competent men and it is only the system, a detailed reference to which has been made in another place in this report, which was responsible for such a state of affairs. A perusal of the corrected survey sheets will show the magnitude of the work which the field staff had to do.

98 Record writing too proved equally tedious and cumbersome. The Patwaris had not kept pace with the changes which had taken place and the result was that thousands of holdings were found recorded in the names of persons different from those who actually held them or were entitled to them. Sales of land had taken place and possession had already been transferred but neither the Nazrana due to the State had been realized nor the name of the transferee substituted for that of the vendor. Partitions had been effected but no steps had been taken to give effect to them in the papers. Tenants had absconded and unauthorised persons had taken possession of their holdings but nothing was done to find out the rightful persons. Tenants were dead and the names of their heirs had not been ascertained.

103 The cost incurred in the conduct of settlement operations is an item deserving of notice. The total cost from beginning to end, including that on British pargana Manpuri and the forest villages, amounted to Rs 12,31,353. From this should be deducted Rs 1,61,381 spent before my appointment, a history of which has already been given. This leaves Rs 10,75,972 which the present settlement operations have really cost and for which I am responsible. The expenditure at last settlement had amounted to Rs 9,34,088. Since then the cost of living has increased considerably. A clerk who today can hardly make both ends meet with Rs 25 a month was then satisfied with Rs 15. The Patwaris whose average pay is now more than that in the United Provinces and who, I believe, received no allowance at last settlement grumbled at an extra payment to them of even Rs 4 to 5 p m each. Besides printing, paper, stationery and furniture, in fact everything, now require more money than at last settlement. Therefore, as a matter of course the cost of the present settlement is short of that of the last settlement by about Rs 1,70,000. But this is hardly a proper comparison. The best and convincing comparison would be with present day settlements. I have been able to get the necessary information from the Rewa State only where the settlement has cost at least 30 lacs giving Rs 237.8 per square mile. As compared with this the Indore settlement has cost much less, Rs 10,75,972 only or Rs 149.6 per square mile. As explained in paragraph 93 the present settlement department was not simply an expending one. It also proved to be an income department as it managed to realize such a large sum of money as Rs 5,49,209, a good part of which was probably a dead item. If this amount be taken into account the net expenditure on the settlement would be Rs 5,26,763 only or Rs 73 per square mile.

104 The number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the Department was as high as 89,092.

To secure prompt disposal and also to avoid divergent decisions the powers of the Revenue Authorities with regard to the cases affecting the record of rights were suspended and all cases pending with them were transferred to the Settlement Department.

When preparing the record of rights the staff had instructions to prepare a list of the entries requiring inquiry and orders, at the same time noting in pencil in the record the name of the person in possession. From these village lists cases were registered on the disposal of which the pencil entries were inked in. At the time of attestation also more cases were instituted on applications or on 'Fard Tanaza'. Yet another opportunity was given after distribution of pattas to all concerned to file objections to the entries made.

Appendix No XVII contains the number of cases and appeals decided by different courts of the Settlement Department.

Most of the cases were decided on the spot or at pargana headquarters and the parties were, therefore, subjected to the least trouble and expense. The principle which was kept in view in the decision of cases was the fact of possession and the last settlement entries were not interfered with unless the contrary was proved.

An idea of the nature and amount of case work done will be gained from the following figures —

Nature of cases	Number of cases
(1) Sales of land ..	14,404
(2) Auction of Farari holdings	7,515
(3) Partitions	15,464
(4) Mutation of names	27,951
(5) Boundary disputes	1,193
(6) Disputes as to possession	4,563
(7) Objections to assessment	966
(8) Miscellaneous	17,186
Total	89,092

The subject of sales of land has already been dealt with in detail. Farari holding is that which has lapsed to the State on account of abscondance of the tenant without making any arrangement whatsoever for its cultivation and for payment of the land revenue for it. Such holdings were auctioned to the highest bidders and settled with them. Partition was a simple affair. The Settlement Department did not concern itself with making actual partitions. It gave effect to such cases only in which partitions had already been made by the parties themselves. The boundary disputes which the Settlement Department decided related to field boundaries between tenants and tenants. Disputes regarding village boundaries were not taken up by the Settlement Department. Their number was large and most of them were inter-state disputes requiring time and patience. His Highness's Government were pleased to appoint special boundary officers who, I believe, have made a fair progress. The objections to assessment were disposed of in accordance with a set of rules drawn up by me and approved by His Highness's Government. Local inquiries, where necessary, were made into the subject matter of the objections and in the result a sum of Rs 1,971 was remitted.

As far as possible the record-of-rights has been brought up-to-date and it is hoped that with a little more vigilance on the part of the Revenue Authorities it will not be allowed to lapse.

105 At last settlement an inquiry into specific Muafi or Inam plots, which are numerous, was attempted but it could not be completed. Inam inquiry is a part of settlement work but it was not undertaken at first fearing lest the more urgent subjects might be delayed. At a later stage, however, the Government of His Highness decided to entrust the enquiry to the Settlement Department. The work being a huge and difficult one a set of clear and detailed rules was drafted by me and sanctioned by His Highness's Government to ensure expedition and unanimity of procedure.

The total number of Inam cases was, 18,561 of which 13,680 had been disposed of by the end of June 1929. The remainder are expected to be finished by the end of the current year, some special and tried officers are working over them. This inquiry, when completed, will remove a long-felt want.

106 I enclose a list of Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers who were employed in the Settlement Department Some Notice of Officers of these are still doing Inam inquiry work

Name of Officer					Period of employment	
					Years	Months
1	Mr K B Tiloo	..	..	..	4	2
2	Babu Kalicharan Singh	..	..	..	3	4
3	Mr S G Dube	..	..	..	4	..
4	Mr G T Dhodapkar	..	..	..	4	..
5	Lala Babu Lal, B A	..	..	..	3	..
6	Pandit Baghunandan Prasad Tewari	..	..	..	3	..
7	Munshi Jiwan Lal	..	..	..	2	..
8	Mr Fateh Chand Jaini	..	..	..	4	..
9	Munshi Moolchand	..	..	..	3	..
10	Mr A Babulal	..	..	..	1	..
11	Mr Mohammad Asghar	..	..	..	1	2
12	Sardar Ram Singh	..	..	..	1	7
13	Mr V T Shabane	..	..	..	1	9
14	Mr V T Dhavale	..	..	..	1	9
15	Mr G M Borgaonkar	..	..	..	2	10
16	Mr Bajaram Sadashiv	..	..	..	1	..
17	Mr Krishnargo Gawade	..	..	..	1	2
18	Mr G R Gokhale	..	..	..	1	9
19	Mr Rupchand	..	..	..	1	7
20	Mr D H Pandit	..	..	..	1	..
21	Mr Gokal Prasad	..	..	..	1	..
22	Mr Rameshwar Daval	..	..	..	1	..
23	Mr Dipchand	..	..	..	about 3 months	
24	Mr V H Kauer	..	..	..	1	10

Mr K B Tiloo, Senior Inspecting Officer, was my right hand man He came with a large experience of revenue work of the State and gave me valuable help in shaping the policy and administration of the Settlement

Department He ran the department after I left Indore and has supplied me promptly with the data which I required for this report.

Babu Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officer, has fully maintained the reputation which he had acquired in the British territory as an experienced and energetic officer and he has done a lot of work here He is an officer who can be thoroughly relied upon for good and faithful work

Mr S G Dube is an officer of ability and experience who performed his duties quietly and well

Mr G T Dhodapkar was obtained from the Rewa Settlement He did hard work throughout.

Lala Babulal, B A is a promising young man who with more experience is likely to rise in State service

Pandit Raghunandan Prasad Tewari is a quiet and steady worker

Munshi Jiwan Lal came here from Rewa Settlement and turned out a lot of difficult case work with care and ability

Mr Fateh Chand Jaini was a novice when appointed but he displayed a great capacity for work

Munshi Moolchand is an expert in survey and his field work was excellent

Sardar Ram Singh, though very old, proved very energetic

Mr Mohammad Asghar performed his duties honestly and well

Mr G M Bogaonkar is an honest worker and his work was satisfactory

Mr Rupchand is an experienced and reliable worker

Mr D H Pandit is an intelligent official and his work of map correction was satisfactory

Mr V H Kaney rose from a clerkship to an assistant settlement officership by sheer dint of merit

Mr S D Kaveeshwar, B A is a resourceful official who worked faithfully and creditably as head of the English section

The Ameens named below in order of merit co-operated whole-heartedly with the Settlement Department and they deserve my thanks for the help willingly and cheerfully rendered by them in the conduct of settlement operations

- 1 Chaube Gowardhan Das
- 2 Mr K V Kanungo
- 3 Mr Dayachand Chaudhri
- 4 Mr Y F. Holkar
- 5 Mr Bijay Singh
- 6 Mr Maruti Rao Keskar
- 7 Mr. Masud Ali Khan.
- 8 Mr K N Ponde.
- 9 Mir Mahmud Ali

107. I cannot conclude this report without placing on record my
Conclusion heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Glancy,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and to Rai
Bahadur S M Bapna, Prime Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar
Both took a keen interest in my work My shortcomings and difficulties
were great and without the unqualified and whole-heart support which they
always ungrudgingly extended to me it would have been impossible to carry
through such a huge task so easily and quietly in 3 years' time

RAM SARUP,

RAI BAHADUR,

United Provinces Civil Service (Retired),

Settlement Officer, Holkar State

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No I

Rivers of Holkar State, Indore

River	Tributary
1 Anher (Tributary of Tapti) ..	Dudhali Kauher Tori Waghali
2 Chambal	Angred Ansar Aona-Nala Amanthi Au Panna Bundi Gundar-Dhera Karna Chhapri Fida Falku Gandhar Gand (Mah'di or) Gand (Tarana) Gurbadi Gujari Idar Jajjivanti Kali Sindh greater Kali Sindh lesser Kanakwati Kartuli

APPENDIX No 1—(continued)

River	Tributary
3. Muli	Khan
	Kshipra
	Lakhandar
	Mandafini
	Retam
	Rewa
	Rupa
	Sauri
	Saraswati
	Shiv
	Tillar
	Tilasi
	Tadli
	Tampawati
	Ambs
4. Sarbada	Awir
	Bangalo
	Bankad
	Banswali
	Bhapka
	Bhughat
	Borur
	Chand Kesar
	Choral
	Chundri
	Dalki
	Datonce
	Deb
	Dholi
	Gandharwa
	Goi
	Gonce
	Gunti
	Intuni
	Islani
	Jamner
	Jugdnn
	Kaladi
	Kand

APPENDIX No 1—(concluded)

River	Tributary
	Kasarnad
	K wati
	Khadki
	Kharah
	Khar
	Khirkal
	Kholi
	Khuj
	Khular
	Khur
	Kunda
	Lolad
	Majra
	Man
	Mandavadi
	Maheshwari
	Moran
	Morad
	Nakod
	Nari
	Onthal
	Pail
	Pepot
	Pujia
	Pujatral
	Ranhar
	Ratna
	Ranjar
	Udhar
	U
	Uti
	Va
	Va
	Va
	Va
	Va

APPENDIX NO II.

Local and Foreign Metalled Roads.

Name of Road	Length in the State	Place of starting in the State	Place of termination in the State	Pargana through which passes	Remarks
Indore-Khurul-Phul Road	Miles 22.3179	Indore	Indore Division Phul	Indore	Indore, Khurul, Phul
Ajod-Sawer Road	7.121	Ajod	Sawer	Sawer	Ajod and Sawer
Palla-Hatod Road	4.1793	Palla	Hatod	Deopur	Palla and Hatod
Betma Motibillod Road	4.497	Betma	Motibillod	Mhow	Betma and Motibillod
Bannia-Bethawad Road	9.1.0	Bannia Rly station	Bethawad	Bethawad	Bannia and Bethawad
Chambal-Guntampura Road	3.2640	Chambal Rly station	Guntampura	Deopur	Chambal and Guntampura
Indore-Betma-Ghat-Billod Road	21.2635	Indore	Ghat-Billod	Indore	Indore, Betma and Ghat-Billod
Indore-Sawer Road	17.0	Indore	Sawer	Indore and Sawer	Indore, Bhorsan, Billod and Sawer
Indore-Deopur Road, including Deopur & Lare Road	22.3740	Indore	Deopur	Indore and Deopur	Indore, Hatod and Deopur
Nemawar-Bhatnagar Road	18.7661	Nemawar	Bhatnagar	Nemawar	Nemawar, Bhatnagar, Kannod and Bijwar
Khataggon-Satwas Road	16.280	Khataggon	Satwas	Nemawar	Khataggon, Ajna and Satwas
Satwas-Hatnori Road	6 miles	Satwas	Hatnori	Nemawar	Satwas, Hatnori (Road under construction)
Mhow-Nemuch Road with Mhow village Road	6.2081	Mhow village	Motibillod	Mhow	Mhow and Motibillod
Bombay-Agra Road	104 Miles	Indore Dongargarh near Nemankheri, Khuram pur, Sindwa	Mhow up to Manpur boundary near Gujar, Lengwa, Chhatnati		Indore, Mhow, Manpur, Khatnati, Julwana and Sindwa

Alampur-Ratanpur Road	1850	Alampur	Ratanpur	Alampur	Alampur and Ratanpur
Indore Section of Upper Bar Pond including approach Road	11150	State boundary	State boundary	Maheshwar	Near Rohwas, Titor and Venarad,
Indore Section on Bombay-Agra Road	60	State boundary	State boundary	Maheshwar	Pipha and Pat villages are situated near the Road
Sanawad Kharone end	29117	Sanawad	Kharone	Kharone	The State maintains 14 miles of this portion as a contribution work,
Kharone Dargah Road	17129	Kharone	State boundary	Ditto	Kharone, Bhikangam and Deshab
Kharone-Lun Road	212640	Kharone	Near Sangw on Bombay-Agra Road	Ditto	Kharone, Lun, Seon and Sangw on Bombay-Agra Road
Gogaon-Ghugriakheri Road	61057	Gogaon	Ghugriakheri	Ditto	Gogaon, Ghugriakheri and Mohamadpur
Thikri-Talwara Road	72340	Thikri	Talwara	Nearpur	Thikri and Talwara
Kukshi-Chikaldia Road including Dhar and Daul portion	103766	Kukshi	Chikaldia	Nearpur	Kukshi and Chikaldia,
Mandleshwar-Kharone Road	261300	Mandleshwar	Kharone	Mandleshwar	Mandleshwar, Kharone, Seon and Kharone
Barwaha-Maheshwar Road including Maheshwar and Barwaha Town Roads	31560	Barwaha	Maheshwar	Mandleshwar	Barwaha, Pipha, Mandleshwar and Maheshwar
FOREIGN ROAD MAINTAINED BY THE STATE FROM THE CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED EVERY YEAR FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT					
Sanawad-Kharone Road	131800				Amba and Deria

APPENDIX No III
Suggestions for new roads

District	Pargana	Proposed road
Etah	1 Depalpur	1 A road connecting <i>Betma</i> with <i>Depalpur</i>
Mahidpur	1 Mahidpur	2 A road from <i>Mahidpur</i> to <i>Jhanda</i>
	2 Tarana	3 A road connecting <i>Makron</i> with <i>Tarana</i> and joining the <i>Bombay-Agra</i> Road
Nunur	1 Khargone	4 A road from <i>Khargone</i> to <i>Bishtan</i>
	2 Segaon	5 A road from <i>Brahmangaon</i> to <i>Segaon</i> via <i>Khurram-pura</i> and <i>Ghugraon</i>
	3 Barwaha	6 A road from <i>Baluwara</i> to <i>Katkut</i>
	4 Nisarapur	7 A road from <i>Nisarapur</i> to <i>Tonki</i>
	5 Sindhwa	8 A road connecting the <i>Warla</i> tract with the <i>Bombay-Agra</i> road
Semawar		9 Extension of road from <i>Nemaicar</i> to <i>Kolaria</i> , <i>Jyir-gaon</i> , <i>Harangaon</i> , <i>Vilrampur</i> and to <i>Kannod</i> and from <i>Kannod</i> to <i>Kantajhor</i>
Bhanpura Phalgunia	1 Lamjura	10 A pass between <i>manjras Kuleshwar</i> of <i>pargana</i> <i>Manasa</i> and <i>Suanda</i> , a large village bordering on the revenue villages of <i>pargana</i> <i>Lampura</i>
	2 Bhanuwa	11 A road connecting <i>Bhanpura</i> with <i>Bhawan Mandi</i>
		12 A road between <i>Bhanpura</i> and <i>Garoth</i> via <i>Tota-Bhedi</i> and <i>Dudankhedi</i>
		13 A road from <i>Sindhawa</i> to be connected with the <i>Bhanpura Patan</i> road at <i>Jodi</i> (a feeder road of 2 mile)
	3 Sani	14 A road from <i>Sani</i> to <i>Pichpukur</i> railway station
		15 A road from <i>Sani</i> to <i>Jaspur</i>
		16 A road from <i>Bauria</i> to <i>Machalpur</i>
	4 Sani	17 A road from <i>Jaspur</i> to <i>Machalpur</i> and thence to <i>Soni</i>
		18 A road from <i>Jaspur</i> to <i>Dikrula</i>
		19 A road from <i>Jaspur</i> to <i>Gangwan-Khilepur</i>

APPENDIX No IV (A).

Rainfall by Districts.

AVERAGE RAINFALL DURING THE YEARS

District	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Annual Average
1	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	21.77	22.88	26.74	27.15	28.37	29.17	30.16	31.12	32.08	33.05	34.02	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00
3	16.31	20.64	20.12	23.05	28.11	32.06	36.01	40.01	44.02	48.03	52.04	56.05	60.06	64.07	68.08	72.09	76.10	80.11	84.12	88.13
4	17.29	18.17	21.01	20.08	21.09	21.22	22.12	23.11	24.08	25.01	26.01	27.07	28.12	29.10	30.13	31.11	32.12	33.12	34.12	35.12
5	24.01	28.88	27.99	29.04	30.82	30.71	30.10	30.02	30.88	31.81	32.77	33.69	34.59	35.46	36.31	37.18	38.01	38.81	39.61	40.42
6	20.01	27.29	27.15	29.04	31.98	34.90	37.81	40.78	43.71	46.66	49.59	52.50	55.45	58.40	61.35	64.31	67.26	70.21	73.16	76.11
7	22.17	26.70	27.17	31.27	32.22	33.63	35.12	36.61	38.10	39.59	41.08	42.57	44.06	45.55	47.04	48.53	50.02	51.51	53.00	54.49

APPENDIX No. IV (B)
continued by percentages

TABLE DURING THE YEARS (IN PERCENTS)

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897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APPENDIX No V

Villages where periodical markets are held

HOURLI STATE INDORIE

Paragon	Name of village	Day of Market
INDORE DISTRICT		
Indore	Kampan (Jagir)	Monday
	Gehali	Thursday,
	Hat d	Saturday,
	Indore city	Wednesday
	" "	Sunday
	" Indore	Thursday
	Khudei Khud	Friday,
Deopalpur	Somalia-Chau	Friday,
	Letma	Friday
	Deopalpur	Sunday
	Gautampura	Wednesday
	Sigdod	Tuesday
Sawer	Chandrawati Cani	Sunday
	Sawer	Monday
Mhow	Bargonda	Wednesday,
	Choral	Saturday,
	Hawalpur	Monday
	Sunrol	Tuesday
Pethlawad	Bamanva	Saturday
	Pethlawad	Monday
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT		
Mahidpur	Delchi-Puzur	Tuesday
	Ghola	Wednesday
	Gajpur	Friday
	Jagoti	Thursday
	Jharu	Saturday
	Mhutawad	Friday
	Kanone	Tuesday
	Mahidpur	Sunday
Tarana	Bhuwa Khedi (Jagir)	Sunday
	Dhabla Harla	Wednesday
	Kaitha	Sunday

APPENDIX No V—(continued)

Targana	Name of village	Day of Market
Tarana (concluded.)	Kansha	Tuesday
	Karedi	Friday
	Makron	Saturday
	Nenawad	Friday
	Tarana	Wednesday
Alampur	Alampur	Sunday
	Aswar	Thursday
	Bhitari	Friday
	Salon	Sunday and Thursday
NIMAR DISTRICT,		
Khargone	Barud	Friday
	Bhagla, pur (Inami)	Sunday
	Bishtan	Monday
	Gogawan (Jagir)	Tuesday
	Khargone	Thursday
	Temla (Jagir)	Saturday
Bhikangaon	Tip Gaon	Wednesday
	Banzar	Monday
	Bamnala	Thursday
	Bhikangaon	Tuesday
	Birul	Wednesday
	Chalnpur	Thursday
	Dodwa	Sunday
	Guradia (Inami)	Wednesday
	Mithawal	Saturday
	Sakargaon	Wednesday
Maheshwar	Shivna	Friday
	Badwel	Wednesday
	Choli	Friday
	Dhargaoon	Thursday
	Barhi	Sunday
	Maheshwar	Tuesday
	Mandleshwar	Monday
	Fippla Buzarg	Friday
Kasrawad	Balakwada	Wednesday
	Balsamund	Saturday

APPENDIX No V—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Kasrawad (concluded)	Kasrawad	Sunday
	Mardana	Thursday
	Multhan	Friday
	Flpalgone	Monday
Nisarpur	Chikalda	Friday
	Dehari	Monday
	Nisarpur	Monday
	Singana	Thursday
	Handal Inami	Wednesday
	Umarban	Saturday
	Balwada	Sunday
Barwaha	Bangarda	Wednesday
	Barwaha	Tuesday
	Dhakalgao	Sunday
	Kat-Kat	Sunday
	Dhanora	Wednesday
Sendhwa	Balwadi	Thursday
	Malwan	Saturday
	Sendhwa	Sunday
	Warla	Friday
	Brahmangaon	Sunday
Segaon	Dawana	Thursday
	Keli	Wednesday
	Khajuri	Do
	Khurampur	Monday
	Lonara	Tuesday
	Nagalwadi Buzurg	Thursday
	Ojhar	Saturday
	Un Buzurg	Sunday
NEMAWAR DISTRICT		
Khategaon	Lklara	Sunday
	Ganora	Thursday
	Harangaon	Sunday
	Jiyagaon	Wednesday
	Khategaon	Monday
	Ditto	Thursday
	Nemawar	Saturday

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market	
Khatengon —(concluded)	Sandalpur	Tuesday	
	Vikrampur	Saturday	
	Golpura	Friday	
	Kannod	Sunday	
	Kantaphor	Friday	
	Khurva	Saturday	
	Loharda	Saturday	
	Panigaoon	Thursday	
RAMPURA-BHANILRA DISTRICT	Satwas	Thursday	
	Bhanpura	Sandbara	Friday
		Antri	Monday
	Manasa	Kukreshwar	Tuesday
		Manasa	Saturday
	Jirapur	Narsingath	Tuesday
		Badgaon	Saturday
		Bhandawad	Friday
		Gagorn	Sunday
		Gogadpur	Thursday
		Jirapur	Wednesday
		Machalpur	Monday
	Sunel	Pipalva	Friday
		Hemda	Wednesday
		Kinwadi	Saturday
		Kothra	Tuesday
Ralpur		Sunday	
Garoth	Sunel	Sunday	
	Bolia	Saturday	
	Garoth	Wednesday	
	Melkheda	Thursday	
	Shamgarh	Sunday	

APPENDIX NO VI.

Places where periodical fairs are held

HOLKER STATE INDORE.

Targana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
DISTRICT INDOR		
Indore	Deo-Gu adia	Magh Badi 13 to 15
Depalpur	Bannadja Jagir	10th of Chaitra
	Betma	1st of Phalgun
	Depalpur	1st of Kartik
	Gautampura	14th of Magh
	Ditto	1st of Phalgun
	Ditto	15th of Chaitra
Do	Baghana	Chaitra Badi
	Barlai Jagir)	" "
	Dura Khedi	" "
	Brahman Pipria	" Sudi
	Gulavat	" "
	Hindolyn	" "
	Kandwali Khurd	" Badi
	Khajuria	" "
	Mangalia Sadak	" "
	Pachola	" Sudi
	Sined	Kartik Sudi
	Todi	Chaitra Badi
Petlawad	Bamanya	Chaitra Sudi 1
	Dchari	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Kandawad	Chaitra Badi 7
	Ietlawad	Phalgun Badi 14
DISTRICT MAHIDPUR		
Mahidpur	Dhuleet	Chaitra Badi 6
	Ganga Kheda	Phalgun Badi 14
	Ghat Lip'ia	Chaitra Badi
	Indokh	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Jagoti	Chaitra Badi
	Jhorda	" "
	Kundi Kheda	" "
	Makala	" "
	Melanya	" " 15

APPENDIX No VI—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Maludpur —Concluded	Nal-kheda	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Narana	Chaitra Badi
Tarana	Bhadsimba	Chaitra Badi 5
	Borda-Dhaskul	Chaitra Sudi 2
	Karodi	On Tuesday after Rang Panchmi
	Laswidya Bichar	Chaitra Badi 7
	Sumera-kheda	Chaitra Badi 2
	Tarana	Chaitra "
Alampur	Alampur	Magh Badi 1
	Bhitari	On last Saturday of Magh
	Gethari	Aslan Sudi 11
	Kadura "	Day following Janam Ashtmi (In Bhodon)
	Kurthar	Baisakh Sudi 10
DISTRICT NIMAR		
Khargone	Aurangpur (Inami)	Magashir Sudi 1, (continues for a fortnight)
	Barud	, , 2
	Bishtan	1st Sunday of Baisakh Sudi
	Chatalgaon	Chaitra Sudi 14
	Daennwal	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Janyala	1st Tuesday of Baisakh Sudi
	Mohammadpur	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Umarkhali	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Bulakwada	Baisakh Sudi Purnam
Kasrawad	Kasrawad	In January
	Ditto	Chaitra Badi 1
	Ditto	Magh Sudi
	Mardana	In Baisakh Sudi
	Ditto	Ditto on Thursday
	Multhau	Baisakh Badi Amawas
	Sasbarad	In Ashwin
	Bhatadpara	Chaitra Sudi 14
Bhikangaon	Guradia (Inami)	Magh Sudi "
	Kharwa	Push Sudi 10
	Katampur	Magh Sudi 10
	Sagar	In Chaitra and Ashwin

APPENDIX No VI—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Maheshwar	Choli	
	Maheshwar	
	Lipalya Buzurg	
Barwaha	Sannawad	Between November and December
Sogaon	Duwana	Ashwin Lunar 15
	Kunjuri	" " "
	Khurrampara	Ashwin 15
	Naoliwadi Puzurg	2nd Tuesday of Baisakh
DISTRICT DELHAWAR		
Khategaon	Anila	Chaitra Badi 1
	Bandi	" Sudi 17
	Baruda	Chaitra Badi 10
	Dipgaon	" " "
	Fakra	" " 1
	Ganora	" " 4
	Haramgaon	" " 1
	Jivagaon	" " 1
	Khal	" Sudi 12
	Khanda	" Badi 4
	Khategaon	" "
	Kolajee	" " 6
	Komanagaon	Sudi 9
	Manora	" Badi "
	Nemawar	Push Sudi 15
	Turoni	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Sandalput	Magh Sudi 15
	Vikrampur	Chaitra Sudi 10
Kannod	Bahrawad	Chaitra Sudi 4
	Bawalkebeda	" Badi 7-8
	Bawani	" " 3
	Chandwana	" Sudi 7
	Dabri	" Badi 2
	Jagtha	" " 1
	Kannod	" " 1
	Manna	" Sudi 5
	Shergaon	" " 11
	Somgaon	" Badi "
	Sukardi	" " "
	Tharia Bada	" " 9-10

APPENDIX No. VI—(concluded)

Targana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Kantaph	Bedgaon	Chaitra Badi 13-14
	Bhucan	" Sudi 1
	Dokakul	" Badi "
	Kothadi	" " 2-4
	Loharala	" " 3-4
	Mehendul	" Sudi 15
	Panigaon	" Badi 6-7
	Ratwal	" " 2
	Setwar	" Sudi 15
DISTRICT RAM PURA-BHAKPURA		
Rampura	Jalod	Chaitra Badi 30
	Khedda (Barahji)	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Rampura	Shrawan Badi 30
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15
Bhanpura	Bhanpura	Phalgun Awawas
	Bhanpura	Shrawan Awawas
	Dudha-Kheddi	Ashwin Sudi Naumi
	Jakbaji Near Naoli	Kartik Punam
Manasa	Ditto Ditto	Baisakh Punam
	Antri	Lunar 10th of Push
	Parda	Ashadh Badi 30
	Narayangarh	On one Tuesday in Shrawan
Jhapur	Mahagarh	Shrawan Badi 15
	Jhapur	On the lunar 15th of Baisakh
Sanel	Ditto	Lunar 1st to 9th of Baisakh.
	Sanel	On Nam Naumi in the month of Chaitra Sudi 9th and 15th
Garoth ..	Jiruya	Phalgun Badi 14
	Garoth	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Satkheda	Ashwin Sudi 9
	Chandwasa	Phalgun Badi 11
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15

APPENDIX NO. VII

Prices of agricultural produce of Indore city market

Year	Prices in seers and chhataks per rupee (1 Seer=80 tolas or 16 Chhataks)				
	Wheat	Juar	Gram	Maize	Guinnco Cotton
	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch
Last Settlement (1907 A D)	12 0	18 0	11 0	21 0	7 0
1908	7 6	10 0	9 7	10 7	Not available
1909	8 2	15 0	12 2	15 0	Ditto
1910	8 0	18 7	15 8	21 18	Ditto
1911	11 5	20 0	18 7	26 11	7 4
1912	10 7	14 2	14 1	20 0	6 4
Average of 5 years	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	15 $\frac{8}{5}$	11 $\frac{1}{5}$	18 $\frac{12}{5}$	6 4
1913	10 15	15 0	17 1	20 0	6 8
1914	9 9	14 4	11 5	18 7	6 11
1915	7 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	4 3
1916	8 9	17 2	10 7	20 0	4 4
1917	8 6	15 0	10 15	20 0	4 13
Average of 9 years	8 1 $\frac{4}{6}$	14 9 $\frac{1}{6}$	11 15 $\frac{1}{6}$	18 14 $\frac{1}{5}$	4 14 $\frac{1}{6}$
1918	6 11	10 0	8 14	10 14	2 1
1919	6 11	9 9	6 11	11 1	2 14
1920	7 1	11 5	11	16 0	3 12
1921	6 6	8 12	6 9	10 0	2 8
1922	6 10	11 7	8 11	17 2	2 4
Average of 5 years	6 12 $\frac{7}{5}$	10 3 $\frac{7}{5}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{5}$	13 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 11
1923	6 11	14 2	11 7	18 7	2 8
1924	7 4	11 3	10 0	10 15	3 0
1925	7 7	10 8	10 0	11 7	3 11
1926	6 18	10 15	7 7	11 7	4 6
1927	6 14	10 11	8 12	12 10	Not available
Average of 5 years	6 15 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 6 $\frac{7}{5}$	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	12 15 $\frac{3}{5}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

APPENDIX No VIII.

Number and classes of tenants by caste and parqana

Number and classes of tenants by caste and party													
Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
Parwana Indore													
1	Rajput	299	305	260	32	8	1,114	129	247	201	114	71	491
2	Pradhan	307	205	112	37	1	757	90	90	116	114	7	317
3	Chamar							27	71	10	11		119
4	Balar	68	110	132	50	78	496	15	73	112	112	167	66
5	Kulmi	37	54	14	9		114	5	5	12	7	7	36
6	Bhalala												
7	Sardhewada Rajput												
8	Bhol	4	13	19	13	2	56						
9	Mohaman	107	59	71	78	28	303	47	61	88	69	73	309
10	Bansa (Vachhra)							40	31	29	17	17	171
11	Ahar							23	54	68	25	19	189
12	Khatke	484	273	184	34	16	861	54	149	113	77	51	476
13	Kalota	112	128	100	29	14	383	150	426	713	731	111	1,761
14	Gajjar												
15	Bansara												
16	Paraha												
17	Chamar												
18	Dastar							79	69	71	16	10	291
19	Jat	13	39	15			67	77	39	38	19	14	147
Parwana Sawar													
		329	428	251	60	70	1,131	199	101	120	41	16	567
		61	219	131	69	79	779						
		70	192	107	73	16	363	70	28	10	7	7	116
		9	14	13	1	1	41	66	706	141	67	11	931
		74	129	149	76	15	371						

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Rajput	129	151	120	29	23	452	3	17	6	1	1	28	1,092	1,228	871	236	133	1,660
2	Brahman	177	91	58	17	18	361	19	17	12	1	1	50	877	603	418	214	138	2,250
3	Gojar	17	64	92	52	4	270	3	3	9	3		18	23	71	40	11	5	150
4	Balsi													194	508	476	336	309	1,823
5	Kulmi	226	139	24	7	2	398	18	25	15	4	4	66	296	223	95	27	13	641
6	Bhilsala																		
7	Sondhwada Rajput																		
8	Bhil	27	66	88	55	54	290	13	373	728	211	56	1,483	166	437	835	279	112	1,829
9	Mawalman	68	68	20	24	7	157	4	11	7	8	1	31	301	331	299	163	103	1,199
10	Banna (Vaisishya)	79	16	1	7	2	119	13	5	3	2	1	24	92	119	77	74	25	387
11	Ahr	38	19	20	14		91							123	120	110	48	21	422
12	Khatke	188	134	81	13	4	429							962	961	569	191	8	2,788
13	Kakota													296	683	953	396	173	2,501
14	Gajrati																		
15	Banjara																		
16	Batla																		
17	Chamar																		
18	Dhakar													18	69	71	16	10	204
19	Jat	28	23	13	3	1	67							78	100	66	22	13	291
20	Kochhi	16	21	18	1	2	68							40	72	40	8	8	128

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Laranga Mahidpur					Purana Taluam					Laranga Smelter				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III
24	Gauri							18	27	29	10		98			
25	Dandi														1	1
26	Mali	20	10	11	11	6	160	7	7	11	2	1	28			
27	Anjana	181	216	239	99	10	797	36	71	67	17	11	207			
28	Korku															
29	Gond															
30	Sarvi															
31	Mirar															
32	Sanbhi															
33	Teli															
34	Lothi															
35	Kumawat	14	11	66	21	11	119	1	13	11	4		12			
36	Bharud															
37	Moghna															
38	Kaonri															
39	Gawali															
40	Mankar															
41	Dhangar															
42	Machhata															
43	Nai															
44	Kayastha															
45	Others	192	111	990	609	719	2,502		515	728	316	193	2,105	11	23	13
Total		1,145	2,062	3,702	2,278	1,111	10,918	1,010	3,180	3,013	1,271	551	9,901	107	110	216

APPENDIX V. VILLAGES, CONTINUED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Khategaon						Pargana Kanned					
23	Gair												
24	Dan												
25	Mali	23	30	47	20	29	150	9	31	40	37	28	164
26	Ajarna												
27	Korku	1	10	40	10	186	207		40	47	10	202	352
28	Gond	18	30	71	11	173	309	10	10	38	41	163	312
29	Stri												
30	Kirar												
31	Tambeli												
32	Teli		21	17		18	66	8	27	8	7	26	70
33	Lodhi												
34	Kumawat												
35	Bharud												
36	Moghia												
37	Baonr												
38	Gawal												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangur												
41	Marabata												
42	Na												
43	Kavath												
44	Others	171	208	238	75	42	1,115	107	332	241	152	324	1,039
	Total	904	1,368	1,767	474	1,012	5,681	672	1,118	977	603	1,282	4,901

APPENDIX No VII—(continued)

Serial number	Caste	Pargana					Kantapur					Total	District					Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	
23	Gutro																	
24	Danza																	
25	Moh	12	27	29	17	23						108	44	91	125	71	80	417
26	Angan																	
27	Korku	13	27	11	26	286						411	22	95	105	91	621	930
28	Hond											1.6	79	97	114	58	440	807
29	Sirei																	
30	Khar																	
31	Tandoli																	
32	Fuli	15	24	21	7	28						95	28	72	44	31	79	237
33	Lodhi																	
34	Kumawat																	
35	Bharli																	
36	Mejua																	
37	Kaouri																	
38	Gavali																	
39	Mankur																	
40	Dhangar																	
41	Marbhata																	
42	Nal																	
43	Kayastha																	
44	Others																	
	Total	272	148	201	98	421						1,098	410	588	686	301	1,173	3,160
		1,021	1,156	1,147	108	1,004						4,422	2,657	3,618	3,477	1,58	1,948	11,701

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Sl. number	Caste	Paragana Khargone					Paragana Talangton					Paragana Maheshwar					Paragana Kharwad					Yergana						
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III						
1	Rajput	622	612	328	78	5	1,645	213	237	362	79	1	1,293	311	408	267	55	6	1,060	291	576	413	76	6	1,426	25	40	31
2	Brahman	283	289	222	46	5	865	64	71	81	11		250	141	251	179	18		510	153	26	239	38	7	894	164	145	65
3	Gujar	108	177	12	8	3	336	38	147	215	31	1	373	270	293	139	17		689	321	433	209	71		994			
4	B. lat	34	102	131	121	93	479	12	18	18	81	33	362	73	77	170	51	6	315	32	96	273	182	20	690	7	17	40
5	Kulmi	108	269	121	31	11	532	31	101	69	18	3	216	131	792	724	36	8	1,604	271	713	297	55	5	917	283	313	117
6	Bh. lola	146	297	318	71	14	879	56	179	277	71	12	693	9	22	24	6	1	66	15	67	170	31		284	410	339	632
7	Sondhanda Rajput																											
8	Bhili	1	29	61	18	18	179	91	283	73	521	62	1,682	26	97	233	51	1	159	103	12	31	25	7	171	18	69	89
9	Musalman	90	117	112	40	6	370	22	23	17	19	1	110	5	51	69	14		172	76	131	210	23	4	46	35	10	29
10	Barda (Vaidhya)	177	41	34	6	1	262	79	29	23	5		127	111	17	7	3		194	111	49	35	2	2	226	84	8	3
11	Abir	711	576	372	107	12	1,411	117	292	171	31		615	13	19	13	1	1	19	731	553	117	97	10	1,401			
12	Khaton																											
13	Kalota																											
14	Gujrati	770	697	253	48	3	1,801	7	13	-	1		19							111	103	45	3		262			
15	Banjara	42	82	156	119	33	563	97	269	512	190	75	1,103	9	21	23	2		63	8	37	11	27	1	117			
16	Barela																											
17	Chamar																											
18	Dh. kar																											
19	Jat																											
20	Kachhi	355	324	210	78	9	976	35	34	16	10		95	9	30	24	5	2	70	4	27	43	10	4	87			

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial Number	Caste	Maurpur		Pargana Barwala					Pargana Sandhwa					Larkana Sargodha					District Ninnar					Total						
		Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V							
21	Deewali																													
22	Mina																													
23	Gairi																													
24	Dangi																													
25	Mali																													
26	Anjana																													
27	Korku																													
28	Gond																													
29	Sirvi																													
30	Kizar																													
31	Tamboli																													
32	Puli																													
33	Lodhi																													
34	Kumawat																													
35	Bharad																													
36	Majhi																													
37	Kahari																													
38	Gawali																													
39	Monkar																													
40	Dhangar																													
41	Marahata																													
42	Nal																													
43	Kavastha																													
44	Others																													
	Total	517	110	6,970	1,013	1,970	2,106	706	46	5,900	1,760	1,813	2,337	225	60	77	602	1,746	2,910	3,865	817	103	8,629	11,981	21,217	19,957	5,806	1,033	62,176	

APPENDIX No. VIII—(continued.)

Serial No.	Caste	Pargana Ranipora					Pargana Bhanupura					Pargana Manasa					Pargana Jirapur					Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	
1	Rajput	27	97	39	9		169					231	525	452	136	10	75	32	57	72	15	171
2	Brahman	71	112	56	21		260					86	215	195	116	14	76	55	99	88	33	361
3	Gujar	128	138	66	6	1	339					69	140	129	28	6	51	151	276	251	68	803
4	Bela	24	91	169	73	22	379										25	62	108	43	8	216
5	Kuloi	111	156	61	4		332					36	390	151	26	4						
6	Bhadala																					
7	Sondhwada Rajput																310	511	629	266	102	1,818
8	Bhili	31	80	133	57	8	312															
9	Musahman	31	70	46	29	1	177					47	80	95	60	2	6	18	30	33	10	127
10	Bania (Vashya)	20	53	31	8	3	133					139	196	78	23		126	33	61	29	17	274
11	Ahir		1	3			4										3	15	9			
12	Khatik	121	120	71	9	1	325					103	191	121	13	1	429					30
13	Koloi																					
14	Onjrali																					
15	Banjara																					
16	Baria																					
17	Chamar																5	22	103	226	221	577
18	Dhakar	135	102	55	6	1	299											4	1	1	1	7
19	Jat	10	20	29	4		51															
20	Kachhi	1	19	20	17	1	58					26	66	82	53	3	1	13	28	12	7	63
21	Devvadi																2					
22	Mina	66	188	13	13	1	406					11	121	174	79	9	430	3		7	4	22

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Rampura					Pargana Bhampur					Pargana Mirasa					Pargana Jirapur					Total		
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total					
20	Gauri												108	192	132	5	6	493	13	21	101	60	24	251
21	Danvi																		97	213	318	200	46	874
22	Mali																		6	27	46	18	14	111
23	Anjana																							
24	Korku																							
25	Gond																							
26	Sarta																							
27	Kirari																		38	55	61	38	15	202
28	Tambohi						15																	
29	Teli							12	1	2									27	55	122	79	23	306
30	Fodhi																							
31	Kumawat																							
32	Bharud																							
33	Mahia												13	54	62	10		144						
34	Koonari																							
35	Gavali																							
36	Yankar																							
37	Dhanor																							
38	Marabata																							
39	Nai																							
40	Kavastha																							
41	Other	271	46	408	141	25	1,301	156	341	224	69	71	975	406	1,025	1,273	978	87	53	162	476	402	1,557	
Total		1,106	1,704	1,313	36	67	4,600	1,002	1,129	1,492	333	119	1,773	1,668	2,108	2,649	1,191	110	913	1,100	2,827	1,840	1,040	5,800

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No.	Caste	Pargana Sundi					Pargana Naudan					Pargana Garoth					District Rampur-Bhanpura								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Rajput	39	93	131	86	69	418	7	2	16	2	1	26	17	59	160	41	6	283	351	809	852	306	101	2,421
2	Brahman	14	49	110	71	73	308	12	20	16	3	2	53	18	88	219	74	22	411	373	625	742	385	117	2,272
3	Gujar	9	90	153	78	41	313	1	26	41	12	7	90	29	78	111	73	11	217	345	617	872	431	139	2,444
4	Dahar							3	4	23	10	10	40	17	76	193	102	22	410	76	225	706	271	90	1,118
5	Kulnu	33	5	87	74	26	262							79	208	308	67	12	671	665	1,149	746	193	70	2,638
6	Bhilala																								
7	Sondhwada Rajput	7	30	47	11	8	106							201	616	127	230	110	2,157	687	1,135	1,820	513	217	4,727
8	Bhil	4	26	88	106	18	282	2	8	16	14	13	53							41	127	270	199	83	720
9	Musalman							1	3	5	4	2	15							106	208	219	137	52	715
10	Dahar (Vatsbho)	29	30	43	32	16	155	16	8	6		3	33	110	118	156	61	30	475	621	594	398	164	69	1,616
11	Ahli																			25	28	35	4		92
12	Khatco			3	1		4	4	2	4	2		12	2	68	85	83	14	252	240	396	293	111	16	1,066
13	Kalota																								
14	Gujrati																								
15	Banjarn																								
16	Barela																								
17	Chamar																			11	83	452	111	285	1,242
18	Dhakar	44	176	199	111	43	577	16	110	102	69	10	317	28	86	126	20	260	360	584	532	224	55	1,755	
19	fat							3	5	2			10							15	28	25	4		72
20	Kachhi																			70	98	130	81	11	340
21	Desvahi																								
22	Mina	1	15	25	20	13	74	1		6	1	1	9	22	100	193	63	5	383	210	573	638	211	43	1,694

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Saneel					Pargana Sandwat					Pargana Garoth					District Rampura Bhanpura				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total		
23	G-drl													143	280	262	129	31	868		
24	Dangl													150	276	403	251	63	1,143		
25	Mall													6	47	84	73	48	258		
26	Anjana																				
27	Korku																				
28	Gond																				
29	Sirvi																				
30	Kirar																				
31	Tamboli													78	15	61	23	15	002		
32	Teli													12	1	2			15		
33	Ledhi																				
34	Kumawat													27	55	122	70	23	306		
35	Bharud																				
36	Mochha																				
37	Kaonji													17	51	62	15		144		
38	Gawali																				
39	Monkar																				
40	Dhangar																				
41	Marahata																				
42	Nai																				
43	Kayastha																				
44	Others																				
	Total	47	141	57	70	21	1,179	106	429	1,111	400	156	2,152	1,172	2,388	4,253	2,178	970	11,111		
		280	906	1,371	1,042	614	4,103	649	2,021	4,221	1,423	456	8,771	5,700	10,131	13,769	6,426	2,530	39,069		

APPENDIX No VIII—(concluded)

STATISTICS AS A WHOLE

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Papput	1,910	7,911	1,910	1,427	620	10,778
2	Brahman	1,120	1,001	1,132	1,218	671	11,086
3	Gujar	1,100	1,680	1,011	901	280	10,010
4	Bala	61	1,801	1,200	2,000	1,100	9,208
5	Kulu	2,110	1,170	2,120	17	113	8,010
6	Bhukla	1,000	2,700	1,211	737	120	7,000
7	Soudhwan-lal-paput	998	1,071	2,110	815	378	6,001
8	Bhul	10	1,100	2,710	1,111	110	6,011
9	Mu-daman	180	1,300	1,701	722	197	7,001
10	Lama (Vashva)	2,001	1,003	800	311	110	4,020
11	Ahar	1,061	1,000	1,000	901	60	4,001
12	Khato	1,277	1,111	100	141	108	3,122
13	Kul-cy	101	801	1,111	411	201	3,000
14	Gujrat	1,112	1,100	11	10	11	2,010
15	Banjara	207	677	1,022	137	17	2,420
16	Barka	710	900	37	92	10	2,008
17	Chauhar	20	203	817	607	300	2,220
18	Bhakar	420	722	600	200	70	2,120
19	Jat	70	100	17	171	171	2,101
20	Kachhi	101	101	90	212	17	1,021
21	Deswahi	307	60	111	171	281	1,035
22	Mina	210	71	608	211	12	1,001
23	Gauri	218	402	421	202	87	1,302
24	Dau...	161	120	100	202	61	1,201
25	Mali	178	200	162	212	112	1,111
26	Anjana	268	100	110	121	75	1,121
27	Kotku	22	95	100	91	621	990
28	Gond	38	87	141	88	450	807
29	Sirvi	281	297	126	40	8	702
30	Kirar	100	208	160	63	18	570
31	Tamboli	146	201	148	11	1	510
32	Foli	70	100	100	47	70	510
33	Iodhi	60	97	188	102	17	480
34	Kumawat	112	101	131	10	21	408
35	Bharud	71	161	111	61	9	401
36	Moghini	36	112	155	14	11	430
37	Kaonri	66	127	115	17	6	371
38	Giwali	51	120	111	26	2	340
39	Mankar	9	42	111	91	29	307
40	Dhangar	50	10	10	9	1	135
41	Marahata	12	10	38	13	1	133
42	Nul	10	21	37	12	2	82
43	Kuyastha	26	8	7	5	6	2
44	Others	2,200	9,516	12,078	7,070	3,680	36,153
	Total	12,405	49,860	62,221	20,840	11,671	1,67,001

APPENDIX No IX.

Agricultural stock

Serial No	Pargana	Horses	Plough Cattle	Other Cattle	Carts	Unrated Area in Plough
DISTRICT INDORE						
1	Indore	5,230	10,855	22,310	2,710	18 27
2	Mhow	1,231	6,517	18,572	2,166	12 52
3	Deopalpur	7,120	15,186	12,213	2,906	21 10
4	Sawer	4,718	10,141	19,164	1,901	20 24
5	Pethward	2,120	4,250	14,453	477	6 98
	Total	22,441	46,951	1,06,762	10,086	17 70
DISTRICT MAHESHWAR						
1	Mahulpur	7,860	14,420	52,496	2,156	16 80
2	Tarana	7,791	14,163	57,193	2,647	15 20
3	Sundarsi	427	884	4,693	219	14 31
4	Akumpur	1,706	2,660	6,199	748	13 12
	Total	17,187	32,976	1,20,786	5,766	15 94
DISTRICT NIMAI						
1	Khargone	7,110	10,153	14,374	5,203	18 19
2	Bhikangaon	1,110	19,640	18,077	7,280	10 10
3	Segaon	7,902	18,507	68,706	4,178	10 60
4	Sandhya	6,767	11,784	18,093	2,688	13 00
5	Maheshwar	4,167	10,025	26,040	1,052	12 11
6	Kusrawad	1,048	10,800	11,244	1,488	19 01
7	Barwaha	1,900	11,000	10,664	1,404	14 70
8	Durgapur	0,222	11,002	11,081	2,241	16 20
	Total	22,122	1,18,160	1,00,281	30,655	15 73
DISTRICT NIJAWAR						
1	Kannod	4,121	8,401	18,517	2,423	11 33
2	Kantapur	4,807	1,107	22,726	2,710	12 99
3	Khatkhaon	1,009	11,961	20,781	1,908	13 08
	Total	14,187	21,501	61,644	8,150	12 60
DISTRICT KAMURIA-BHANSIYA						
1	Gurth	1,204	10,800	66,186	1,491	14 06
2	Rampura	2,481	1,037	31,753	679	10 15
3	Bhanpura	2,290	1,687	20,846	622	12 10
4	Manna	4,687	1,488	65,812	1,456	15 72
5	Sund...	2,688	5,681	23,514	775	16 88
6	Jirapur	0,147	10,374	44,152	1,202	11 16
7	Nandwal	549	1,162	6,921	72	4 70
	Total	23,010	47,237	264,984	6,297	13 21
	State Total	1,28,980	2,69,000	8,58,845	60,954	18 30

APPENDIX No X

Details of areas

(136)

Pargana	HOLDINGS AREA																
	CULTIVATED						UNCULTIVATED										
	Irrigated from—																
	Talab			Total	Dry	Total Cultivated	New Fallow	Old Fallow	Bar	Charnoi	Uncultivable	Total Un-cultivated	Crores	Total holding areas			
	Well	Flow	Lift														Nadi Naha	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
INDORE DISTRICT																	
Indore	1,228.24	26.26	0.07	91.70	1,451.23	1,451.23	1,171.02	95,671.14	1,472.84	11,063.72	15,016.25	4,817.76	120.86	34,191.12	481.02	1,29,743.38	3.03
Dewalpur	267.16	16.74	0.22	71.38	339.50	339.50	1,19,77,80	1,50,07,00	2,017.78	11,031.84	16,400.64	7,065.05	226.93	38,342.83	728.97	1,80,146.70	210.67
Mhow	1,539.77	0.81		27.72	14.80	1,643.22	38,449.71	40,10,273	1,247.01	8,785.29	21,411.00	6,942.01	204.62	55,420.33	143.26	7,456.51	130.06
Petlawad	129.60			4.85	1,14.51	1,14.51	14,683.71	14,818.20	2,176.09	4,829.85	3,340.14	714.34	92.53	11,159.15	9.92	25,987.92	3.86
Sawar	180.56	10.87		102.71	7.11	361.20	97,238.11	95,799.36	2,207.04	12,466.92	8,288.72	7,760.22	350.68	27,123.58	311.13	1,23,934.07	142.51
District Total	3,410.12	83.71	0.29	108.36	22.00	3,829.74	3,01,836.74	3,01,466.48	9,671.36	16,277.02	64,992.74	24,200.17	1,295.62	1,46,437.51	1,674.19	5,43,778.18	650.11
LAST SETTLEMENT																	
Indore	1,191.63	349.40	7.80	1.874	2,035.66	2,035.66	61,278.08	63,313.74	1,233.40	11,095.24	1,760.34	2,611.60	285.98	21,066.85		98,270.59	6,871.17
Dewalpur	628.86	970.13	71.38	351.11	2,007.68	2,007.68	1,20,717.17	1,42,721.85	3,689.77	11,632.50	11,253.40	6,889.76	272.27	33,437.70		1,06,162.55	2,546.38
Mhow	2,880.27	80.61		4.740	3,418.31	3,418.31	12,492.94	16,347.33	1,336.86	1,825.98	9,413.00	2,179.34	81.07	13,877.24		50,184.57	5,027.01
Petlawad	1,010.31			207.46	1,211.80	1,211.80	10,138.61	11,032.41	1,378.82	1,341.65	3,130.90	1,144.74	70.57	7,063.68		18,716.09	1,198
Sawar	192.01	172.41	78.04	202.17	945.15	945.15	61,040.88	61,996.01	4,330.75	10,909.40	3,878.05	2,389.12	209.96	21,667.88		86,661.89	1,206.52
District Total	6,203.11	1,872.04	169.92	1,375.91	9,620.61	9,620.61	2,89,413.73	2,90,074.74	15,986.69	76,804.77	32,437.18	14,804.56	869.85	1,00,963.36		7,99,997.69	16,267.06

(Cultivable and barren area)

Particulars	CULTURABLE				UNCULTURABLE AREA				Other Tenures			
	Food Crops	Other Crops	Total	Value	Food Crops	Other Crops	Total	Value	Uncultivated	Other Tenures	Total	Value
Food Crops	10	0	10	22	1	1	2	26	27	27	27	11
Other Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	10	22	1	1	2	26	27	27	27	11
Food Crops	10	0	10	22	1	1	2	26	27	27	27	11
Other Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	10	22	1	1	2	26	27	27	27	11

APPENDIX NO X—(continued)

HOLDINGS AREA

Pargana	CULTIVATED										UNCULTIVATED					Total holdings area	Total crops and barve (net area)				
	Irrigated						Total				Charcol	Unculturable	Total uncultivated	Grover							
	Well	Tah. b			Total	Dry	Total cultivated	YEAR OF REVISION		Old fallow					Har						
		Flow	Lift	Nadi Nala				New fallow	Old fallow												
																		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NIVAR DISTRICT																					
Kanawad	1,113 47					1,175 25	34,553 81	95,729 76	1,481 36	7,183 13	8,372 69	10,112 23	347 29	27,398 10	197 73	1,20,830 29					
Bhikangaon	436 17				180	438 17	1,13,303 53	1,19,001 70	1,883 97	14,193 91	12,800 53	5,813 07	764 69	68,158 20		2,17,179 90					
Nienpar	1,359 50				78 76	1,438 26	77,911 29	79,371 54	10,685 90	16,627 88	1,027 77	32 71	743 57	29,117 11		1,08,488 97					
Barwahn	1,592 93	259 63			380	1,856 36	8,580 41	87,718 77	1,066 03	12,794 43	5,348 25	10,787 38	513 30	70,239 70	183	1,17,901 49					
Khangone	1,742 80				6 4	1,310 31	1,35,425 29	1,36,784 37	2,355 38	31,287 63	3,932 64	3,271 31	308 22	41,656 48	0 9	1,78,140 64					
Maheshwar	1,241 94	108 79				1,354 86	8,800 97	60,165 81	1,565 15	2,789 55	7,513 83	17,123 19	235 96	20,216 98		89,422 79	0 41				
Segaon	82 17	9 59			11 60	846 36	1,23,291 80	1,24,188 16	4,422 92	15,179 79	1,916 36	3,667 12	602 20	26,788 40		1,60,926 65	17 27				
Sundhwa	115 74				64 78	210 12	86,360 31	86,370 43	6,107 72	16,715 66	7 00	1,450 67	637 71	24,987 76	0 10	1,11,538 59					
District Total	8,09 22	280 15	141 27	167 37		8,679 41	8,10,831 77	8,12,510 71	33,678 03	1,46,474 91	41,907 18	82,657 68	1,384 03	2,78,401 83	201 75	10,98,111 32	57 65				
LAST SETTLEMENT																					
Kanawad	3,061 00					2,061 90	7,300 93	7,495 83	2,710 90	1,741 95	6,862 39	8,866 37	371 76	22,086 57		1,00,749 49	124 26				
Bhikangaon	908 87					90 87	1,20,561 85	1,21,467 72	18,102 18	9,723 90	7,795 73	10,063 80	173 93	16,319 74		1,67,817 46	1 20				
Nienpar	2,740 45					2,740 45	66,715 69	69,490 14	6,183 77	5,15 00	2,098 83	6,551 95	170 38	20,800 29		96,295 43					
Barwahn	2,453 82	257 78				2,453 82	75,667 27	78,117 09	2,563 51	163 21	6,176 90	13,499 79	292 60	23,585 61		1,01,742 70	0 80				
Khangone	2,088 40					2,088 40	1,06,010 21	1,09,048 20	6,562 20	7,987 86	2,733 39	13,712 78	418 47	11,414 70		1,40,140 90	11 71				
Maheshwar	2,765 01	2,765 01				2,765 01	19,882 78	57,397 79	1,840 95	1,241 65	6,948 00	13,659 15	218 16	23,942 91		76,540 30	0 31				
Segaon	936 21	21 24				936 21	34,593 10	35,572 55	5,563 11	7,008 13	4,173 52	8,253 44	120 21	22,418 71		1,07,991 26	0 31				
Sundhwa	122 52	122 52				122 52	61,500 38	64,621 10	4,005 20	7,952 61	489 90	7,907 32	275 47	20,600 50		83,223 60					
District Total	15,001 01					16,061 01	6,43,841 01	6,48,902 02	47,656 78	44,187 61	37,208 80	79,644 20	3,011 88	2,11,699 03		8,70,601 65	148 74				

APPENDIX No X—(continued.)

Towns	CULTIVATED					UNCULTIVATED					Total holdings area	Total crops and harvest area (swamp area)						
	Irrigated from					Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow	Bar			Channel	Unculturable	Total uncultivated			
	Well	Low	Left	Small	Other / Wells													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VIETNAM																		
Quang Nam	110 79		16 28			127 07	72,601 51	72,711 81	2,106 23	28,660 11	9,880 19	7,107 19	30,475	19,709 00	1,211 71	6 87		
Kampong	111 82	1 80	9 70			111 17	18,520 00	48,711 72	1,112 34	20,601 08	10,811 19	10,112 48	200 16	15,007 75	1 12	10 52		
Kantaphor	107 00		16 08			171 98	68,389 59	68,000 38	6,761 00	17,000 08	10,278 10	9,811 80	720 21	11,851 01	1,011 17 51	10 27		
District Total	110 11	1 80	12 31			151 23	1,701,081 70	1,800,000 01	12,151 12	68,128 20	70,000 18	27,091 20	885 92	1,181,771 68	4 32	61 66		
INDONESIA																		
Kabupaten	220 11					220 11	60,158 09	60,187 52	1,211 02	9,727 07	3,201 44	3,047 31	202 01	22,111 18			91,821 00	65 08
Kampung	140 22					140 22	20,191 73	60,517 60	1,109 09	5,588 00	5,006 29	4,001 19	127 07	19,112 40			69,970 00	100 11
Kantaphor	110 08					110 08	61,010 11	61,020 79	7,100 01	5,611 18	7,269 17	3,022 79	161 12	20,817 77			82,718 26	12 13
District Total	380 73					380 73	1,801,860 08	1,811,815 91	1,2976 62	19,011 21	10,537 20	10,701 18	191 01	62,081 64			241,510 00	273 92

/and crops and harvest area

UNOCCUPIED AREA														
Talouas	CULTURABLE			UNCULTURABLE				Total Unoccupied area available for cultivation	Total Unoccupied area	Cultiva- ted	Uncultiva- ted	Total area		
	Food land	Village waste	Total	Village site	Under water or saline		Load, Ground Burial or round						Forest, Hill, Rock, or Waste	Total
I	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
MADHWA DISTRICT														
Khatola	1,418 16	9,946 24	9,404 40	942 11	2,218 11	2,301 13	8,997 94	17,089 30	13,364 60	6,2118 53	1,217 99	998 18	1,87,781 71	
Kanad	1,126 26	6,117 5	5,713 61	100 30	3,112 71	1,943 30	5,112 03	12,897 37	17,989 80	68,350 98	84,09	611 13	1,63,862 71	
Kanadgar	6 06	2,943 11	31,090	403 71	2,312 08	2,21 62	1,219 64	6,137 65	67,237 78	77,111 13	1,221 03	621 20	1,52,114 13	
District Total	3,418	17,112 33	16,9,191	1,300 12	10,873 33	1,190 35	17,359 61	36,084 91	1,54,792 18	2,07,800 00	3,281 11	1,266 80	5,19,060 18	
Khatola	1,611 0	32,729 0	13,844 31	—	8,362 81	—	49,160 32	67,727 13	—	91,367 66	1,137 30	868 78	1,3,1,161 77	
Kanad	2,112 21	23,213 03	25,721 50	—	3,950 08	—	5,934 20	64,890 18	—	92,614 73	981 81	1,6 06	1,67,402 00	
Kanadgar	1,801 48	19,831 63	21,611 11	—	6,112 11	—	71,129 84	76,671 98	—	93,203 00	1,006 08	370 2	1,32,576 8	
District Total	5,525 66	75,773 31	89,201 97	—	14,060 36	—	1,70,921 86	1,99,181 51	—	2,82,987 48	2,837 21	1,992 26	5,31,921 17	

APPENDIX No. X—(continued)

Parganas	H O L D I N G S A L L A										UNCULTIVATED					Total Holdings area	Zaid crops and barani income (Rupees)	
	CULTIVATED						UNCULTIVATED											
	Irrigated from —						Bar	Chromol	Uncultivated	Total uncultivated	Groves							
	Well	Talsab		Flow	Left	Nadi, Nala						Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow			Old fallow
		Flow	Left															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
RAMPUR-BAHANUPURA DISTRICT																		
Rampur	1,345.66	70.80	18.76	75.26		1,700.48	2,180.13	23,661.61	1,12.64	4,031.29	4,253.92	67.04	218.26	10,841.75	13.36	1,772.92	621.01	
Nandwai	1,385.65			7.52		1,393.18	1,246.61	2,629.79	78.1	107.99	1,244.90	113.23	60.8	2,600.03	0.15	2,889.97		
Bhanupura	1,112.01	62.11	37.50	8.07		1,731.69	2,000.69	27,669.71	1,362.81	3,571.70	2,093.80	176.11	167.75	8,212.31	19.11	73,941.11		
Garoth	3,173.17	80.57	0.00	8.36	4.68	3,337.63	70,318.87	7,576.70	1,170.11	12,642.07	10,111.18	1,216.19	391.80	9,001.08	136.11	1,04,016.92		
Sunel	2,013.20	0.00		1.56	2.89	2,021.11	42,267.90	43,288.70	2,371.81	6,099.70	1,846.00	2,011.17	85.21	13,636.88	77.11	69,002.99		
Mansa	3,278.11	1.11		21.61	1.16	3,282.83	68,781.91	2,066.82	2,271.18	11,467.16	7,026.21	1,403.09	186.81	2,330.80	0.15	97,173.97	191.12	
Jirapur	2,716.27			1.04		2,853.11	44,168.91	67,311.40	2,295.01	7,700.79	19,041.60	3,801.16	410.12	11,841.67	15.26	89,214.33	361.01	
District Total	1,434.48	264.33	76.76	704.22	8.64	16,160.11	2,57,071.23	3,01,330.36	16,078.17	43,820.73	3,146.80	10,313.11	2,200.47	1,22,379.74	322.21	1,29,312.51	861.81	
LAST SETTLEMENT																		
Rampur	1,480.80	189.50	47.00	437.80		2,155.10	18,183.17	20,339.07	29,102.1	678.96	1,637.21	835.24	226.03	1,772.46		21,801.93		
Nandwai	1,007.97			119.16		1,127.13	1,343.73	2,532.86	98.06	126.49	271.81	296.09	711.13	80.61		3,198.47		
Bhanupura	1,122.52	167.90	31.88	18.01		1,600.28	22,097.78	23,678.06	396.71	421.11	1,499.96	793.13	139.63	3,278.78		4,056.81	92.40	
Garoth	3,123.79	63.12		38.07		3,253.96	36,811.62	40,127.88	1,217.90	1,137.75	1,898.11	2,416.69	270.37	8,969.03		1,00,000.60	670.11	
Sunel	2,192.18	9.44		36.24		2,237.86	33,401.99	3,931.88	703.16	1,900.28	3,930.11	2,183.28	227.16	8,931.90		44,591.73	172.73	
Mansa	3,107.33	28.45		69.12		3,205.32	36,228.03	3,431.41	908.88	1,004.18	1,416.98	2,291.29	131.03	8,880.31		48,311.72	1,067.11	
Jirapur	3,114.17			194.02	13.25	3,321.44	40,191.17	43,712.61	615.86	970.08	777.47	1,271.78	311.16	12,912.10		50,171.71	420.19	
District Total	1,560.78	438.71	78.83	1,002.30	17.25	17,061.09	1,88,800.15	2,07,201.14	4,267.18	7,916.36	29,441.81	12,113.50	1,601.98	47,412.18		2,02,703.62	7,871.18	

APPENDIX No X--(continued)

APPENDIX NO X--(continued)

HOLDINGS AREA

District	CULTIVATED										UNCULTIVATED							Total holdings area	Total crops and hort. (rest area) (income area)
	Irrigated from--					Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow	Bar	Charcoal	Unculturable	Total Uncultivated	Groves				
	Well	T. Lab			Nadi, Nala											Other sources			
		Flow	Lift	Nadi, Nala															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Indore	3,110.42	8.71	5.23	208.31	22.04	3,829.74	3,21,876.74	3,25,636.48	9,671.3	46,277.62	64,992.74	24,200.17	1,235.6	1,46,437.01	1,674.10	5,47,708.15	320.13		
Nemawar	110.11	1.80		42.31		401.22	1,70,841.70	1,80,079.01	12,373.12	67,928.26	30,990.18	27,391.26	885.91	1,38,071.68	4.72	3,18,650.01	43.66		
Mahidpur	2,170.73	16.88	17.33	249.33		2,714.48	2,68,571.06	2,71,288.54	14,966.09	57,388.87	50,583.79	45,419.08	814.16	1,40,172.40	948.55	4,21,409.88	145.98		
Nimar	8,090.52	280.71	141.27	167.2		8,679.41	8,10,431.73	8,10,510.74	33,578.07	1,46,774.91	41,007.18	2,657.68	4,381.03	2,78,401.83	201.76	10,98,114.32	57.68		
Rampura Bhanpura	15,124.48	254.03	76.76	704.52	8.61	16,469.33	2,87,671.23	3,03,540.50	18,078.40	47,320.73	50,146.80	10,333.31	2,200.45	1,22,579.74	392.21	4,26,512.51	804.81		
Grand Total	29,706.26	637.68	210.61	1,471.90	30.64	32,147.16	10,37,898.15	10,70,045.72	86,667.0	3,41,190.38	2,37,720.20	60,005.11	95.80	18,35,163.25	3,221.02	28,18,429.60	1,532.26		
Indore	6,203.11	1,871.64	108.92	1,775.94		9,620.61	2,50,113.73	2,50,044.31	16,986.69	36,804.77	72,437.48	14,864.50	869.86	1,00,963.70		3,80,997.69	10,267.06		
Nemawar						980.73	1,80,966.78	1,81,815.91	15,973.62	10,959.21	15,577.20	10,701.58	491.07	62,584.64		2,44,730.55	273.92		
Mahidpur	1,001.78	166.11	75.92	816.56		5,019.86	1,86,026.41	1,91,046.37	3,242.77	15,971.17	20,684.61	7,964.48	292.47	40,931.48		2,40,327.86	2,561.47		
Nimar						15,061.01	6,43,811.01	6,58,902.02	47,656.78	41,137.61	37,208.86	79,644.20	3,051.58	2,11,999.03		8,70,601.05	178.54		
Rampura-Bhanpura	16,107.71	458.11	78.86	1,002.50	13.26	17,661.09	1,98,200.35	2,05,261.44	4,265.78	5,915.36	23,445.81	12,313.50	1,601.93	47,442.48		2,52,703.62	3,851.18		
Grand Total						47,743.00	11,88,317.08	15,36,030.08	89,087.40	1,21,814.13	1,12,919.88	1,518.32	6,306.86	1,72,070.68		20,08,160.76	21,092.17		

APPENDIX No XI—(continued)

Sl. No.	Name of village	Number of houses on tanks		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
32	Budhar	—	1	1
33	Chalpur-Kudh	—	1	1
34	Harsahad	1	—	1
35	Jasapur	1	—	1
36	Jalpur-Purbi	2	—	2
37	Jalpur-Ghat	—	1	1
38	Kaharwa	1	—	1
39	Kaharwa	1	1	2
40	Kaharwa	—	1	1
41	Kaharwa	2	—	2
42	Kaharwa	1	—	1
43	Kaharwa-Barang	1	—	1
44	Kaharwa	1	—	1
45	Kaharwa	—	2	2
46	Kaharwa	—	1	1
47	Kaharwa	2	—	2
48	Kaharwa	1	—	1
49	Kaharwa	2	—	2
50	Kaharwa	1	—	1
51	Kaharwa	2	—	2
52	Kaharwa	—	1	1
53	Kaharwa	—	1	1
54	Kaharwa	1	—	1
55	Kaharwa	1	—	1
56	Kaharwa	1	—	1
57	Kaharwa	—	1	1
58	Kaharwa	—	1	1
59	Kaharwa	—	1	1
60	Kaharwa	—	1	1
61	Kaharwa	—	1	1
62	Kaharwa	—	1	1
63	Kaharwa	—	1	1
64	Kaharwa	—	1	1
65	Kaharwa	—	1	1
66	Kaharwa	—	1	1
67	Kaharwa	—	1	1
68	Kaharwa	—	1	1
69	Kaharwa	—	1	1
70	Kaharwa	—	1	1
71	Kaharwa	—	1	1
72	Kaharwa	—	1	1
73	Kaharwa	—	1	1
74	Kaharwa	—	1	1
75	Kaharwa	—	1	1
76	Kaharwa	—	1	1
77	Kaharwa	—	1	1
78	Kaharwa	—	1	1
79	Kaharwa	—	1	1
80	Kaharwa	—	1	1
81	Kaharwa	—	1	1
82	Kaharwa	—	1	1
83	Kaharwa	—	1	1
84	Kaharwa	—	1	1
85	Kaharwa	—	1	1
86	Kaharwa	—	1	1
87	Kaharwa	—	1	1
88	Kaharwa	—	1	1
89	Kaharwa	—	1	1
90	Kaharwa	—	1	1
91	Kaharwa	—	1	1
92	Kaharwa	—	1	1
93	Kaharwa	—	1	1
94	Kaharwa	—	1	1
95	Kaharwa	—	1	1
96	Kaharwa	—	1	1
97	Kaharwa	—	1	1
98	Kaharwa	—	1	1
99	Kaharwa	—	1	1
100	Kaharwa	—	1	1

APPENDIX No XI - (continued)

T. No.	Name of village	NUMBER OF ILLUATION OF TANKS		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
	77 Kudwali Buzurg	2		2
	78 Kudwali Khurd	2		2
	79 Lakhman-Khedi	1		1
	80 Lasurdia-Larmer	1		1
	81 Mahuraj-Ganj	1		1
	82 Mokata	1		1
	83 Mundla-Suleman	1		1
	84 Muradpur	1		1
	85 Nagpur	2		2
	86 Pachoda	1		1
	87 Sawer	1		1
	88 Shabada	1		1
	89 Sumod	1		1
	90 Tankun	1	1	2
	91 Vyas-Khedi	1		1
	Total	31	2	33
Fetlawad	92 Fetlawad		1	1
District MAHESHWAR				
Maheshpur	93 Akva-Dhoga	2		2
	94 Ghivra Khedi	1		1
	95 Khoria Samra	1		1
	Total	4		4
Jaramu	96 Asar	1		1
	97 Bharkhed-ekavatha		1	1
	98 Bhagloomi	2		2
	99 Jawahar Kumbhar		1	1
	100 Kanardi	1		1
	101 Karanj	1		1
	102 Kharjurva	1		1
	103 Khat-Khedi	1		1
	104 Pachola		1	1
	105 Samai	1		1
	Total	8	2	10
Samdoli	106 Asar		1	1
	107 Barkhi Sakari	4		4
	108 Makodi	1		1
	109 Nipaniya	3		3
	Total	8	1	9

APPENDIX No. XI —(continued)

District	No.	Name of Village	NUMBER OF EDUCATION TAXES		
			In 1925-26		Total
			In 1925-26	In 1926-27	
Alamnagar	110	Alamnagar	1	1	
District Nalagarh					
District Nalagarh	111	Alwar Singh	2	1	
	112	Alwar Singh	1		1
	113	Bhawal		1	1
	114	Bhawal		1	1
	115	Bhawal		1	1
	116	Bhawal		1	1
Total			3	3	6
District Nalagarh	117	Bhawal	1		1
	118	Bhawal	1		1
	119	Bhawal	1		1
	120	Bhawal	1		1
	121	Bhawal	1		1
	122	Bhawal	1		1
	123	Bhawal	1		1
	124	Bhawal	1		1
	125	Bhawal	1		1
	126	Bhawal	1		1
	127	Bhawal	1		1
	128	Bhawal	1		1
	129	Bhawal	1		1
	130	Bhawal	1		1

APPENDIX No XI —(concluded)

Taloua	Name of village	Number of Irrigation Tanks		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANUPURA				
Caroth	139 Bardya-Aura	1		1
	140 Dethali-Bazur	1		1
	141 Sat-Kheda	1		1
	Total	3		3
Rampura	142 Beala	1		1
	143 Bhagori	1		1
	144 Bhannagar	1		1
	145 Bhaj	1		1
	146 Dastada	1		1
	147 Gauda	1		1
	148 Gauda	2		2
	149 Kachla Khedi	1		1
	150 Molki-Bazur	1		1
	151 Noli	1		1
	152 Rampura	1		1
	153 Takaria	1		1
	Total	13		13
Yamuna	154 Antralya	2		2
	155 Babulda	2		2
	156 Bhannagar-Bazur	1		1
	157 Bhannagar-Kheda	1		1
	158 Bhambhastar	1		1
	159 Boli	1		1
	160 Kachla	1		1
	161 Khandia	2		2
	162 Khichlupur	2		2
	163 Malastar	1		1
	164 Mout	1		1
	165 Piprada	1		1
	166 Itaipura	1		1
	167 Surjana	1	1	2
	168 Tasar	1		1
	169 Tihla	1		1
	170 Tripti	1		1
	Total	25	1	26
Mamua	171 Badha	1		1
	172 Kacholi	1		1
Total	2		2	
Sumel	173 Talikanda	1		1
	174 S. Ali	1		1
	Total	2		2
Grand Total		101	48	239

APPENDIX No XII —(concluded)

Serial No	Soil	INDOBI.		MAHIDPUR		NIMAR		NEMAWAR		RAMPRASA-BHANGPUR		TOTAL, STAT.	
		Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2												
26	Padwa II B			164	0.01							154	0.01
27	Moti Dhang			1,091	0.47							1,091	0.07
28	Bhehl Dhang			2,106	0.51							2,106	0.08
29	Patli Dhang			1,108	0.26							1,108	0.04
30	Tir I			17								17	
31	Tir II			69	0.03							69	
32	Kali I A A	109	0.02									109	
33	Kali I A B												
34	Kali I A	7,01,168	5.48	23,270	5.52			17,938	4.69	16,247	3.82	4,97,700	14.78
35	Kali I	1,30,371	21.11	2,17,133	51.51	1,72,083	1.73	1,56,191	43.68	1,00,663	10.21	8,77,944	31.12
36	Kali I B			252	0.06	2,702	0.20			3,003	0.70	6,207	0.22
37	Kali II	18,765	7.13	89,316	21.19	2,37,062	21.67	50,269	1.73	81,089	19.01	4,97,101	17.71
38	Kali II A			137	0.10	2,299	0.21			203	0.05	2,299	0.08
39	Kali II B					661	0.06			1,704		1,704	0.05
40	Kali III	21,158	3.95	39,765	9.31	1,42,101	12.91	31,098	10.01	77,700	12.61	2,58,681	10.28
41	Kali III B									1		1	
42	Kali IV					35,040	3.19			7,010		7,010	1.25
43	Khardi	19,616	3.63	10,087	4.33	2,19,987	20.01	31,800	7.10	3,13,941	7.41	3,13,941	11.18
44	Ufalki	16,762	3.08	17,670	3.21	1,82,384	16.61	6,710	2.10	11,100	3.18	2,73,021	8.37
45	Kharda					6,107	0.59			1		6,107	0.23
46	Barda					2,507	0.23					2,517	0.09
47	Kharda	1,290	0.24	807	0.19	4,381	0.40	893	0.28	2,200	0.52	9,571	0.34
Total		5,17,133	100	4,21,563	100	10,57,065	100	3,19,001	100	4,26,504	100	28,08,716	100

APPENDIX No VIII.

Yields of crops

Crops	Yield	1911					Total
		Wt	Net	Gross	Yield	Market	
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corn	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sorghum	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Millet	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Buckwheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Triticale	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

KHARIF

K H A R I F															
Tal. and villages	Total number of villages	Janr	Cotton	Tillu	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Lrad, Mang	Aghar	Sugar-cane	Other Kharif crops	Total Kharif	Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Yield in Revision															
Mahabpur	216	53,592 40	43,334 12	18,190	2,228 15	1,308 51	60 55	17 17	1,661 17	208 64	1,222 67	1 01,249 00	1,137 45 41	1,172 81 41	
Tarann	194	19,096 72	19,168 56	60 37	1,109 43	71 97	128 61	13 74	875 08	163 04	1,243 91	81,263 51	1,116 623 72	1,116 103 34	
Sunderai	9	2,173 65	2,448 17	74 97	110 40	351	14 99	4 04	4 62	27 64	98 30	4 945 73	6,187 21	6,108 13	
Alampur	25	2,087 67	2,416 76	94 14		693 39	4 20	2 42	0 70		198 99	5,008 47	50,260 22	20,211 61	
District Total	444	98,400 13	87,368 01	1,106 18	3,486 98	2,379 78	237 35	41 57	2,545 60	487 25	2,753 87	1,98,106 32	2,718 21 36	1,84 17	2 72,217 01
LAST SETTLEMENT															
Alampur	216	13,436 71	17,817 06	1,090 82	1,144 06	1,807 76	54 90	16 19	1,272 75	18 13	744 12	68,190 50	1,631 97	1,160 46	1,174 11
Tarann	194	3,425 53	19,277 20	1,455 13	2,311 05	41 40	123 63	11 19	670 88	14 40	1,176 18	60,726 91	1,621 06	2,412 94	7,208 12
Sunderai	9	1,683 55	1,025 06	54 14	202 28		16 25	0 48	13 71	0 67	68 42	3,065 76	1,615 94	222 60	1,793 34
Alampur	25	6,568 70	2,978 00	73 82	29 00	1,329 67	90 64	1 48	7 19	0 25	1,900 85	12,951 00	10,948 61	1,777 51	17,270 80
District Total	444	87,107 40	41,098 32	2,631 11	3,706 39	2,678 83	290 74	30 04	1,950 53	33 45	3,869 57	1,40,140 17	1,98,020 58	7,874 21	1,91,046 37

APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Rs 100.

Towns	Total number of villages	Wheat and pulses	Steam	Lined	Poppy	Mugger tree	Poultry	Other Reel crops	Total Reel
Soyan District									
Ahar	208	1,845.00	1,413.65	0.00				98.24	1,250.41
Bhikampur	112	100.00	180.08	0.00				115.14	408.68
Chand	165	1,050.00	1,011.07	0.07				100.00	1,151.14
Sandwa	118	1,108.75	1,170.44	11.51			1.00	101.70	1,383.88
Maheshwar	106	1,260.00	1,000.51	608.50				2.08	1,871.09
Kanvaud	182	1,800.00	1,100.00	170.81		18.49	0.84	100.10	2,080.00
Borwaha	200	1,110.00	0.00	00.07		2.00	0.00	210.18	1,322.25
Nandpur	120	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00			2.00	180.18	1,182.18
District Total	1,104	14,410.00	12,000.00	1,110.08		20.78	3.17	2,700.71	16,730.87
Rohilkhand									
Rohilkhand	18	1,864.00	1,820.00	1,000.00	10.11	17.05		100.00	3,781.16
Bhaini	10	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	11.07	1.00		0.00	1,112.07
Sandwa	118	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	28.00		100.00	3,100.00
Maheshwar	106	1,260.00	1,000.00	675.00	11.00	1.00		100.00	2,947.00
Kanvaud	182	1,800.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	11.00	1.00		100.00	3,912.00
Borwaha	200	1,110.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	1.00		100.00	1,222.00
Nandpur	120	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	11.00	1.00		100.00	2,112.00
District Total	1,104	14,410.00	12,000.00	3,775.00	50.10	50.10	0.10	4,111.00	21,346.20

APPENDIX No XIII—(continued)

KHARIF

Village	Total num ber of villages	Crops										Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area	
		Juar	Cotton	Till	Maize	Bajra	Rice	Urad, Mung	Arhar	Sugar- cane	Other kharif, crops				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NIMAR DISTRICT															
PAHAR DIVISION															
Kharagpur	218	27,137.63	71,911.81	2,008.14	1,489.00	1,129.62	1,450.07	1,111.70	5,217.42	1.07	11,336.36	1,36,079.85	1,10,330.26	1,551.10	1,36,788.16
Bhikampur	232	34,311.49	83,994.41	5,331.66	770.99	8,914.19	787.07	2,411.21	6,298.12		7,297.66	1,18,868.11	1,40,766.69	761.99	1,40,004.70
Baran	145	23,119.78	55,191.00	3,181.72	3,783.13	8,693.86	1,102.08	3,213.16	3,902.97	2.00	11,091.60	1,20,239.91	1,20,132.79	4,904.63	1,24,138.16
Baran	118	17,734.46	34,172.39	2,101.13	7,697.53	10,482.09	2,081.11	297.17	172.31		1,961.14	81,469.07	87,826.15	1,235.62	86,590.53
Baran	146	13,711.77	28,019.55	235.76	1,011.03	6,171.46	221.17	79.67	3,699.46	1.60	600.33	51,276.19	61,402.47	1,110.04	60,292.43
Baran	182	19,231.87	44,315.82	65.25	1,287.17	9,709.38	601.73	287.03	6,200.21	2.29	1,281.16	88,082.70	96,812.00	887.17	95,924.83
Baran	200	21,323.33	17,491.00	1,161.69	616.76	1,101.83	150.41	220.60	1,671.06		3,303.56	91,129.14	88,970.59	1,221.70	87,748.89
Baran	123	14,100.12	73,088.18	1,470.94	3,032.11	7,011.20	1,111.00	1,878.16	1,630.79		7,318.56	77,734.15	80,670.70	1,279.16	79,391.54
District Total	1,101	1,72,283.12	9,97,118.36	17,071.99	11,693.07	73,270.89	9,226.03	10,118.10	71,857.10	8.16	50,544.03	7,91,052.12	8,31,810.29	1,097.80	8,30,712.49
PLATEAU DIVISION															
Kharagpur	218	26,182.23	21,197.94	11,711.14	1,130.18	1,228.13	1,224.00	1,023.22	9,180.30	6.17	11,828.23	1,06,126.35	1,12,469.21	1,611.01	1,04,855.20
Bhikampur	232	37,290.18	29,052.30	27,250.11	1,107.20	9,386.75	1.26	11.71	7,312.11		20,839.63	1,26,093.10	1,21,000.98	1,388.26	1,21,612.72
Baran	145	17,103.74	16,311.01	11,990.36	8,031.92	11,718.98	1,026.26	1,733.76	1,113.18	08.15	6,312.40	80,991.00	88,376.77	2,801.02	85,575.67
Baran	118	7,929.01	19,020.92	9,769.16	1,833.16	11,911.03	923.60	422.61	26.90	9.77	2,938.48	61,128.09	61,911.79	308.69	61,603.10
Baran	146	1,117.00	11,741.93	1,911.18	1,760.18	1,806.88	26.13	1,007.12	9,011.2	17.51	601.14	1,170.69	65,486.73	2,889.71	62,597.02
Baran	182	22,178.00	17,780.10	1,812.12	3,280.20	9,900.10	111.07	70.81	8,727.71	128.09	3,129.02	66,900.52	80,114.37	2,151.51	77,962.86
Baran	200	26,006.27	27,131.29	1,001.69	2,473.11	3,988.27	221.01	103.28	7,062.00	16.61	1,936.24	71,287.12	80,674.78	1,617.60	79,057.18
Baran	123	11,111.31	21,101.72	9,171.72	9,105.63	6,606.73	1,115.61	2,666.99	1,898.19	18.18	3,828.02	61,007.51	72,230.77	2,713.67	69,516.10
District Total	1,101	1,51,278.13	1,60,171.05	6,276.47	32,880.69	67,134.77	2,262.31	6,880.72	11,136.67	384.74	31,588.66	6,17,718.91	6,77,780.20	18,078.18	6,59,702.02

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(continued.)

Land area	Total number of villages	Wheat and Peas	Gram	Mustard	Rabi				Total Rabi
					Poppy	Mustard Oil	Barley	Other food crops	
Narayanpur	I	1	1	1	0	7	4	1	10
	Value of Production								
	102	1,000.8	1,250.0	1,100.0		897.01	2.00	680.78	41,171.06
	110	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,800.00		900.74	0.00	165.78	10,000.00
Lakhimpur	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		818.44	1.82	275.04	11,710.84
	1	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.76	1.12	1,111.30	10,000.00
Total Narayanpur									
Khatola	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1.00	2,500.00		800.00	1,000.00
Khatola	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	11,800.00
Khatola	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	10,000.00
Total Khatola									
Khatola	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
	111	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00

APPENDIX No XIII—(continued)

Pargana	Total number of villages	Kharif												Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area	
		Juar	Cotton	Till	Maize	Bajra	Kuc	Urnd, Mung,	Athar	Sugar-cane	Other Kharif crops	Total Kharif					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				23	24
YEAR OF REVISION																	
LAST SEPTENNIAL																	
Khateon	112	2,221 18	27,461 16	169 21	813 23	5 18	131 14	2 43	7 65	2 92	311 48	71,600 16	72,972 42	240 61	72,731 81		
Khataphor	110	1,415 20	24,066 13	4,821 19	1,229 63	36 61	160 77	7 77	6 23	0 70	715 31	47,952 28	58,898 24	334 76	58,563 48		
Khataphor	111	2,064 01	30,012 30	2,312 12	976 62	9 0	1,767 05	1 63	7 72	2 15	927 72	31,331 01	19,050 85	302 81	48,748 04		
Khataphor	102	27,021 12	71,600 11	7,175 32	3,019 32	51 02	449 86	11 95	21 60	5 37	1,981 54	1,11,383 75	1,80,922 51	878 18	1,80,043 33		
Khataphor	112	8,181 16	10,178 21	1,016 01	1,128 73	36 43	61 61	1 12	91 95	10 08	999 71	22,011 29	69,804 38	416 86	69,387 52		
Khataphor	110	21,013 71	11,310 31	7,831 19	1,602 67	1,011 35	172 14	3 11	23 81	16 79	1,369 06	60,599 79	63,454 20	577 41	61,920 79		
Khataphor	111	17,109 51	11,893 82	3,178 11	1,428 96	177 30	123 73	2 46	11 37	9 13	1,598 23	35,819 03	61,149 22	611 62	50,537 60		
District Total	762	19,740 04	76,227 7	12,015 56	4,460 38	1,221 08	720 79	6 02	130 07	76 00	7,967 05	1,03,459 71	1,87,407 80	1,561 89	1,81,841 91		

APPENDIX No XIII—(continued).

Pirana	Total number of villages	Wholesale Price	R A B I						Total Rabi	
			Grain	Unseed	Loppy	Moughill	Barley	Other Rabi crops		
RAMBHA BHANDARA DISTRICT										
Garath	166	3,050.11	1,703.19	268.88	719.12	0.21	431.27	718.10	9,618.80	
Ramgar	108	3,311.05	3,800.92	178.06	317.11	0.71	257.66	226.76	6,111.41	
Managar	80	4,400.70	2,201.76	1,811.08			111.13	207.16	9,999.89	
Nandwa	94	1,600.8	216.41	91.13			2,000.9	110.91	1,071.61	
Samel	1	111.01	1,809.20	1,193.15			478.26	111.88	14,313.62	
Jirapur	11	2,011.19	1,012.71	876.69		0.61	730.15	437.15	11,122.21	
Manawa	150	10,000.00	7,001.80	2,000.71	1,100.62	1.70	60.16	181.11	29,002.97	
District Total	600	17,111.11	25,610.7	10,111	3,110.13	2.80	2,000.72	2,000.77	11,011.33	
RAMBHA BHANDARA DISTRICT										
Garath	166	1,800.26	821.81	97.21	2,818.81	1.99	110.66	117.72	9,821.85	
Ramgar	108	2,800.80	8,200.21	1,800.5	1,110.12	16.71	100.12	126.21	9,777.18	
Managar	80	3,800.81	1,800.00	2,101	1,211.11	1.91	226.12	10,37	5,921.09	
Nandwa	94	1,111	111	1.70	1,011.11	96.73	188.10	61.16	1,211.71	
Samel	1	1,111.00	1,000	1,800.57	1,110.77	21.87	1,117.9	203.13	9,196.69	
Jirapur	11	1,800.86	1,211.2	1,000.71	2,127.50	2,01.9	117.87	14,08	8,111.80	
Manawa	150	4,111.11	1,121.71	6,111.7	9,811.91	13.06	121.14	1,126	9,151.17	
District Total	600	16,111.10	1,118.87	1,000.281	1,01,112.10	110.71	1,025.50	978.16	11,011.39	

APPENDIX No XIII—(continued)

Pargana	Total number of villages	K H A I I I										Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area	
		Jaur	Cotton	Tilli	Maidra	Pajra	Lee	Urud, Moan	Arhar	Sugar cane	Other kharif crops				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
RAJPUT BHANUJA DISTRICT															
Garoth	176	39,973.23	21,099.29	131.81	4,531.36	31.10	55.02	246.67	557.11	4.00	876.72	67,986.73	77,529.30	3,516.71	74,012.84
Rampura	103	10,708.89	9,211.89	791.31	7,911.20	19.10	15.89	198.81	108.77	1.27	519.47	20,799.41	27,911.84	1,376.67	25,708.17
Bhanpura	80	11,002.07	4,773.32	429.77	2,076.29	11.23	63.71	167.62	38.76	1.57	271.70	20,133.83	29,437.66	1,724.78	27,708.88
Wandawal	29	170.86	4,09.56	1,25.53	1,87.78	5.60	10.73	85.57	1.66	41.40	6.96	2,310.19	3,761.74	731.80	2,629.94
Shunli	74	18,831.49	19,005.88	25.97	2,071.11	5.60	43.77	129.17	40.00	106.74	782.11	31,867.11	46,211.07	1,844.06	44,365.11
Jirapur	171	23,213.00	18,703.73	911.84	1,719.76	16.70	117.11	6.02	118.99	271.03	680.61	19,302.71	60,421.98	7,033.72	57,389.66
Mandali	110	27,712.21	1,736.13	2,217.03	1,712.09	6.11	1.20	99.16	101.60	3.62	1,273.72	59,491.11	73,091.18	2,977.51	72,117.17
District total	799	1,213,174.68	7,603,901	7,750.81	22,106.1	119.31	6.821	1,924.31	810.01	13.16	4,923.12	2,111,18,009	3,190,300.32	15,167.15	3,075,132.77
JASOTI DISTRICT															
Garoth	176	28,421.71	3,400.01	1,001.59	1,097.06	20.11	28.98	105.71	407.61	6.37	406.91	37,713.18	43,735.01	3,409.10	40,125.58
Rampura	103	11,113.08	9,312.24	708.55	7,170.82	26.99	8.12	72.27	111.10	7.08	273.98	16,820.00	23,975.08	2,299.61	20,379.07
Bhanpura	80	1,703,063	8,17	383.52	2,182.62	124.85	17.90	78.86	96.22	2.10	300.27	19,491.17	2,411.36	1,776.80	2,578.06
Wandawal	23	128.53	295.46	117.23	1,116.17	12.53	1.70	59.16	0.20	10.11	60.10	2,311.60	3,069.76	1,026.79	2,572.86
Shunli	74	22,452.21	2,612.22	610.07	3,167.62	1.86	2.22	82.57	16.36	1.03	113.70	28,282.68	37,675.37	2,070.52	37,619.87
Jirapur	171	22,400.38	9,911.26	1,011.57	4,011.37	68.80	90.11	27.17	178.67	11.11	518.97	38,163.61	46,808.11	3,965.83	41,512.61
Mandali	110	22,809.01	2,211.80	2,726.67	1,711.17	87.68	9.01	18.11	26.01	16.63	1,111.91	31,376.42	42,930.89	7,157.18	40,173.41
District total	799	1,213,174.68	20,091.60	7,750.81	21,026.37	418.21	300.43	392.61	903.12	102.23	3,141.87	1,711,181.21	2,220,202.61	17,264.19	2,052,014.41

APPENDIX No. XIII—continued

District	Total number of villages	K. R. A. T. T. T.										Total number of villages	Total number of villages
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
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APPENDIX No XIV—(continued.)
District Mahadpur.

RATIS FOR —

Serial No	Name of person and title	Adm I A	Adm I	Adm II	Adm III	Salatna I	Salatna II	Talakh I	Talakh II	Kah I A	Kah I B	Kah I C	Kah I D	Kah I E	Kah I F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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APPENDIX No XIV—(continued)
District Maludgm

Refd No	Name of person and date	RATES						Pura II	Modi Dhang,	Bichli Dhang,	Patti Dhang,	Mr 1,	Mr II,
		Number of villages	Kach III	Kach	Kach	Kach	Pura I						
1	2	1	1	12	10	0	0	21	22	21	21	25	2
I. PANDANA BANGUNA													
1	Thada I	3	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 11 0								
2	Thada II	11	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 0 0								
3	West Kachipua I	1	1 12 0	1 2 0	0 11 0								
4	West Kachipua II	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0								
5	Ordinary I	1	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 1 0								
6	Ordinary II	11	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 10 0								
7	Jag III	19	1 11	1 2 0	0 12 0								
8	Jag III	9	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0								
Total													
		96											
II. PANDANA BANGUNA													
1	Ordinary I	11	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 0 0								
2	Ordinary II	10	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 1 0								
3	Kach Small I	18	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 11 0								
4	Kach Small II	22	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 12 0								

APPENDIX No XIV—(continued)
District Nîmar

RATES FOR —																	
Serial No	Name of Pargana and Circle	Number of villages	Salgatta I		Salgatta II		Talakh I		Talakh II		Khardi	Halki.	Kharda	Barda	Pilota I	Pilota II.	Pilota III.
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								23	24
1	2	3															
VI.—SEGGAON PARGANA.																	
1	Narbada I Circle	20			4 8 0												
2	Narbada II Circle	9															
3	Ordinary I Circle	10	4 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0												
4	Ordinary II Circle	65	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0												
5	Jungle Circle	51	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0												
VII.—NISARPUR PARGANA																	
1	Narbada Circle	2			3 0 0	2 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0									
2	Adan Circle	23	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 9 0									
3	Ordinary I Circle	66	7 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	0 8 0									
4	Ordinary II Circle	11	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		0 10 0	0 7 0									
VIII.—SPENDHWA PARGANA																	
1	Warla Circle	24					0 12 0	0 8 0									
2	Ordinary Circle	37		2 4 0			0 9 0	0 6 3									
3	Jungle Circle	57	2 0 0	1 12 0			0 7 3	0 5 0									
District Total																	
		1,401															

APPENDIX No. XIV —(continued)
District Nemawari

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APPENDIX No XIV --(concluded) District Rampura-Bhanupura

Serial number	Name of panchayat and circle	Number of villages	BATHS FOR--											
			Adan IA	Adan II	Adan III	Adan IV	Adan V	Adan VI	Adan VII	Adan VIII	Adan IX	Adan X	Adan XI	Adan XII
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VI--SOUTH BAHANA														
1	Ordinary I	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ordinary II	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		52	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII--NANDWA AND PACHANA														
1	Nandwa Circle I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nandwa Circle II	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total		54	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX No XV

Villages assessed at rates modified more than 25%

District	Parlana	Village	Exp. Rev.	Prop. Rev.	Per cent. of increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore	Indore	1 Jannava Buzurg	31	37	8.8	-17½%
		2 Kewada	101	607	85.6	-17½%
Nimar	Mhow	3 Gokheda	127	122	-1.9	-50%
	Khargone	4 Keshopura	732	997	38.2	-17½%
		5 Barud	2,990	1,769	26.0	+37½%
		6 Shreekhundi	970	1,151	38.8	-17½%
		7 Bhatad	158	645	40.8	-17½%
		8 Anakwadi	213	374	60.5	-17½%
		9 Bulkhad Badi	109	46	6.5	-11½%
		10 Bishanpura	247	356	14.1	-37½%
		11 Sarwardola	612	707	38.1	-11½%
		12 Badikhurd	281	130	52.7	-37½%
		13 Gayaspur	91	137	38.5	-17½%
	Bilkanapur	14 Silda	813	1,300	39.9	-17½%
		15 Moharlad	179	281	68.1	-17½%
		16 Stawada	704	918	30.4	-17½%
		17 Paleh Buzurg	971	1,132	16.6	+37½%
		18 Surwakarda	180	630	31.1	-11½%
		19 Pokhrabad	128	617	11.2	-17½%
		20 Luchhava	980	1,184	20.2	+11½%
		21 Nankhedi	105	420	37.1	-37½%
		22 Nagjhri	106	276	40.8	-31½%
		23 Malkheda	520	826	38.9	-17½%
	Sagnon	24 Lalpura	286	372	30.1	-11½%
		25 Kharadi	301	421	39.1	-31½%
		26 Keshopura	200	291	17.5	-37½%
		27 Dondwada	42	606	12.6	-11½%
		28 Dagaikhedi	291	132	48.5	-11½%
		29 Bharadi	172	236	37.2	-11½%
		30 Jogwadi	290	116	13.4	-31½%
		31 Deoli	159	612	40.0	-11½%
		32 Nagalwadi Khurd	396	570	18.9	-11½%
		33 Panwada	768	1,120	45.8	-11½%
	Barwaha	34 Pandi	691	821	18.5	-17½%
		35 Damkheda	160	220	37.5	-37½%
		36 Kamodwada	251	353	40.6	-37½%
		37 Kodwar Khurd	251	400	67.1	-17½%
		38 Sakadya	691	1,008	67.1	-37½%
		39 Gumthi	788	1,148	45.9	-37½%

APPENDIX No XV—(concluded)

District	Talaua	Village	Existing Revenue	Proposed Revenue	Percentage of increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kusrawadi	40 Ramgura	11	170	134	—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	Sandhya	41 Hindoh	470	698	18	—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	Nisargur	42 Parda	1,431	2,200	15.4	—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		43 Chandakbhed	480	670	13.6	—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		44 Jalwara	578	666	24.7	+3.0%
		45 Kharajua	1,081	1,110	7.8	—17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		46 Bohara	111	154	7.7	+10%
Hampur-Bhanpura	Oneth	47 Bhukbhed	81	87	4.8	—50%
		48 Jangul Patra	371	417	12.5	—50
		49 Kharkbhed	484	754	11.5	—50 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		50 Palkbhed	170	187	10.0	—9%
		51 Humpura	67	484	4.1	—30%
		52 Chudi	240	280	16.8	—10%
		53 Chaplykbhed	136	170	10	—10%
		54 Piplya Barga	722	770	7.3	—10%
		55 Kharola	1,010	1,000	8.4	—30%
		56 Bhilra	6	67	7.4	—50
		57 Sakra Khali Halka No. 21	207	222	7.3	—10%
		58 Gorda	176	177	11.2	—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		59 Jam (Chawla)	478	21	0	—30%
	Mandla	60 Narasimha	10,70	11,15	1	Special rate adopted which exceeds by more than 25%
		61 Mehalpura	172	200	16.8	—30%
	Samal	62 Karamkheh	1,002	1,101	13.3	—30%

APPENDIX to MAY (continued)

Talukam	1930 Fodds			1932 Fodds			1933 Fodds			Total		
	Collections	Acreage	Value	Collections		Acreage	Collections		Acreage	Collections		Acreage
				R ₁	R ₂		R ₁	R ₂		R ₁	R ₂	
Indore	R ₁ 2,80,200	R ₂ 11,112	2,88,750	R ₁ 2,17,080	R ₂ 91,241	2,19,320	R ₁ 2,19,320	R ₂ 91,241	2,19,320	R ₁ 2,19,320	R ₂ 91,241	
Ujjain	1,55,078	48,008	1,76,947	1,71,000	10,988	1,81,988	1,81,988	10,988	1,81,988	1,81,988	10,988	
Dewapur	1,38,102	1,101	1,08,117	1,71,001	9,100	1,80,101	1,80,101	9,100	1,80,101	1,80,101	9,100	
Shawli	2,07,211	11,905	1,01,101	1,01,001	1,701	1,02,701	1,02,701	1,701	1,02,701	1,02,701	1,701	
Pithavadi	2,07,211	11,905	1,01,101	1,01,001	1,701	1,02,701	1,02,701	1,701	1,02,701	1,02,701	1,701	
Total district Indore	11,00,157	1,18,800	12,00,105	1,71,100	30,898	12,00,105	1,71,100	30,898	12,00,105	1,71,100	30,898	
Mahidpur	3,58,000	70,551	3,51,210	1,55,508	71,120	3,51,210	1,55,508	71,120	3,51,210	1,55,508	71,120	
Porwara	3,23,118	10,121	3,23,118	1,00,898	18,008	3,23,118	1,00,898	18,008	3,23,118	1,00,898	18,008	
Amindol	22,075	820	22,075	23,820	40	22,075	23,820	40	22,075	23,820	40	
Munpur	1,10,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	8,110	
Total district Mahidpur	7,01,110	1,00,801	7,01,110	1,00,801	100,100	7,01,110	1,00,801	100,100	7,01,110	1,00,801	100,100	
Kharagpur	1,12,012	1,075	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	
Bhikampur	1,12,012	1,120	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	1,12,012	1,12,012	1,120	
Seorani	1,01,001	1,058	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	
Amthawa	1,01,001	1,058	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	
Mandhara	1,10,001	1,100	1,10,001	1,10,001	1,100	1,10,001	1,10,001	1,100	1,10,001	1,10,001	1,100	
Kosliwad	1,07,007	7,000	1,07,007	1,07,007	1,070	1,07,007	1,07,007	1,070	1,07,007	1,07,007	1,070	
Burwaha	1,08,720	970	1,08,720	1,08,720	1,080	1,08,720	1,08,720	1,080	1,08,720	1,08,720	1,080	
Nagarpur	98,520	10,550	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	1,01,001	1,01,001	1,010	
Total district Nimga	10,10,020	7,100	10,10,020	10,10,020	10,100	10,10,020	10,10,020	10,100	10,10,020	10,10,020	10,100	

APPENDIX No XVI—(concluded)

Pargana	1924 Fash			1925 Fash			1926 Fash			1927 Fash			1928 Fash			1929 Fash		
	Collection	Arrears	R	Collection	Arrears	R	Collection	Arrears	R	Collection	Arrears	R	Collection	Arrears	R	Collection	Arrears	R
NEMAWAR DISTRICT																		
Khatuagon	2,09,971	1,416		2,15,413	1,0,429		2,23,021	1,119		77,141	1,19,319		1,77,083	49,191		2,06,867	29,230	
Kanrod	1,15,376	3,318		1,18,803	435		1,19,303	725		39,139	83,678		1,07,298	12,633		1,05,923	13,616	
Kanfaphar	1,20,076	704		1,26,171	17		1,21,976	206		11,001	93,281		1,15,635	11,932		1,08,967	17,940	
Total district Nemaوار	4,49,423	19,646		4,60,387	11,991		4,63,302	1,580		1,53,358	1,18,598		4,00,116	72,839		4,21,757	11,776	
RAMPTI RA-BHANPURA DISTRICT																		
Garuth	2,08,468	880		2,11,571	2,875		2,29,182	2,069		1,76,781	2,161		1,79,747	44,130		1,87,494	26,392	
Rampura	80,783	197		86,999	704		90,171	69		87,991	1,967		88,337	3,313		85,963	2,558	
Bhanpura	92,011	173		94,711	26		1,03,032	41		96,271	5,836		40,767	8,061		78,165	14,076	
Mansa	1,86,696	7,061		1,91,765	12,071		2,17,333	916		2,02,150	16,012		1,89,871	23,666		1,97,622	13,329	
Sundel	1,11,721	2,926		1,14,309	1,881		1,46,213	2,618		67,014	82,716		90,116	66,182		1,27,025	1,663	
Urapur	1,92,259	1,401		1,96,651	609		2,04,302	544		1,19,671	85,160		1,59,160	31,737		1,37,909	74,969	
Nandani	12,650	38		8,003	1,818		12,259	83		11,989	1		12,206	123		12,001	125	
Total district Rampti-Bhanpura	9,19,597	12,771		9,31,090	31,817		10,02,492	6,189		7,61,896	2,13,976		7,44,149	2,19,577		8,26,178	1,14,811	
Grand Total	14,83,163	77,433		15,88,177	56,611		17,07,011	37,780		39,65,060	8,08,128		41,67,379	5,88,419		43,38,136	4,09,116	

WILLIAMSON, No. 11-1-1907

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